A Visit With Grandmother—Lady Cripps, widow of the late Sir Stafford Cripps of England, takes her six-month-old grandson Kwame Anthony Akroma Ampim Kusi for an airing at her Stroud, Gloucestershire home, recently. With her are the baby's parents, Joseph Appiah, left, son of an Ashanti king, and his wife, the former Peggy Cripps. The Appiahs are currently living in Kumasi, Gold Coast.

INTERNATIONAL ROMANCE —Prince Ankrah, of Accra, is shown with his 17-year-old Finnish bride, the former Sinnitta Toivonen, after they were married at Paddington Registry office, London, last week. The Prince, who is the son and heir of Chief Niikpak-Oti of the Otohublum tribal state on the African Gold Coast, came from Accra to London as an art student. He met his bride while vacationing in Finland last summer.

In Europe, U.S.

Black Prince, Actor Take White Brides

Interracial marriages snared the headlines in Europe and the United States as 1954 got underway. In New York, twice-wed heiress Helen Leidesdorf Grumbach Sonneborn married Charles Banks, 43 a former board member of the American Guild of Variety Artists in a ceremony at the Church of the Master last week.

From London came news that Miss Sinitta Toivonen, 17-year-old blonde Finnish school girl, and Crown Prince Ankrah of the Gold Coast had "tied the knot."

The new Mrs. Banks is the daughter of S. D. Leidesdorf, one of New York's top CPAs and Park ave. real estate holder. Leidesdorf is reportedly opposed to the interracial marriage.

The couple originally eloped Dec. 31 to Nashua, N.H., and were married there in a civil ceremony.

Mrs. Banks has a son, 13, by her first marriage, to George Grumbach, member of the family which owns the Ameri[illegible] Pen co. Grumbach has custody of the boy.

The couple has taken up residence in Mrs. Banks' apartment in the Sulgrave hotel on Fifth ave. Banks, an actor, producer and director, has been married three previously.

Meanwhile, in marrying the Crown Prince, Miss Toivonen became princess of a 300,000 member African tribe. She will become mistress of a modern 46 room palace.

The couple met while the Prince was touring Finland last summer.

GETS PATERNAL BLESSING

Miss Toivonen is the daughter of a Helsinki shopkeeper who gave his "blessing" to the marriage. Ankrah is the son of Chief Niikpakpo Oti, head of the Otehblum tribal state on the West African seacoast.

The marriage of the couple brings to four the number of vows exchanged between a white European woman and an African man in recent years.

The first united Seretse Khama, ruler-designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, and a London typist, Miss Ruth Williams the second saw Joseph Appiah of the Gold Coast marry Miss Enid Margaret Cripps, daughter of Sir Stafford Cripps, late British labor minister. The third united Prince Olasupo Awegboro, 25, of Nigera, and Miss Edelgard Grother, 19-year-old German student in London.

W. African prince weds Finnish girl

LONDON (ANP) — Interracial marriages between Africans of royal blood and white Europeans again made the headlines here last week.

The latest couple to marry is Miss Sinitta Teivenen, 17-year-old blond Finnish school girl, and Crown Prince Ankrah of the Gold Coast.

In marrying the Crown Prince, Miss Teivenen became a princess of a 300,000-member African tribe. She will become mistress of a modern, 46-room palace.

The couple met while he was touring Finland last summer. Miss Teivenen is the daughter of a Helsinki shopkeeper who gave his "blessing" to the marriage. Ankrah is the son of Chief Niikpakpo Oti, head of the Otehublum tribal state on the West African seacoast.

The first African - Eurepean marriage united Seretse Khama, ruler-designate of the Bamangwate tribe in Bechuanaland, and a London typist, Miss Ruth Williams; the second saw Joseph Appia of the Gold Coast marry Miss Enid Margaret Cripps, daughter of Sir Stafford Cripps, late British labor minister, and the third wedded Prince Olasupe Awegboro, 25, of Nigeria, and Miss Edelgard Grother, 19-year-old student in London.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH APPIAH

Afro-American African chief son's wife gives birth to first son

LONDON—(ANP)—A son was born here last week to Mrs. Joseph M. Appiah, daughter of the late British Labor leader, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Joseph M. Appiah, son of a Gold Coast chieftain.

The boy weighed 8 pounds 9 ounces. Mrs. Appiah and the baby were doing wonderfully well, according to the father. He said his son's first name will be Kwame.

The mixed wedding last year was the social sensation of London, but was attended by some of the most important personages of the realm.

Mrs. Appiah, 33, was formerly Enid Margaret (Peggy) Cripps, youngest daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps.

Appiah, also 33, is a law student and personal representative in Britain of the Africa Gold Coast's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. He is the son of an African Ashanti tribal chief.

2 African Princes

One Loses Wife, Other Has Heir

Prince Ankrah

Prince Joseph

Princess Sinikka

Princess Peg

The former Peggy Cripps and her husband Joseph Appiah, a Gold Coast prince, last week announced the birth of an eight pound, nine ounce son named Kwame.

Their announcement came on the heels of a report that Finnish beauty Sinikka Toivonen, 18, a blue-eyed blonde, had left her husband, Prince Ankrah of Accra, Gold Coast.

Mrs. Appiah is the daughter of the late British Labor leader, Sir Stafford Cripps.

The sensational marriage of Miss Toivonen and Prince Ankrah took place last January. The beauty revealed she left her husband after living with him three days.

The princess said she began to fear 'for the social acceptance of any children produced by their marriage.

READY TO SAIL—Six-months-old Kwame Anthony Aroma Ampin Kusi the grandson of Britain's late Sir Stafford Cripps, is shown here at his grandparents' home being admired by mom and dad. They leave soon for Africa's Gold Coast where Mr. Appiah is going to see his father, an Ashanti chieftain.

High Court bypasses miscegnation case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The U. S. Supreme Court refused yesterday to rule on a Negro woman's appeal from an Alabama law prohibiting marriage of Negroes and white persons.

Lennie Jackson, convicted of miscegnation (interracial marriage) in Lauderdale County, appealed from her two-year sentence. The high court's action was taken without comment.

She contended in her appeal that Alabama arbitrarily denied her "constitutional right and privilege" to marry a white man.

The brief for the state of Alabama declared that the state law was a valid exercise of Alabama's police power. It was filed by Atty. Gen. Si Garrett.

Equal Protection Of The Laws: Two Conflicting Rulings

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

It might be that the Supreme Court's refusal to invalidate Alabama's miscegenation law, prohibiting marriage or cohabitation of a white person and a Negro, is a kind of retreat from the May 17 decision outlawing segregated schools.

Lennie Jackson, a 33-year-old Negro woman, was convicted in the Lauderdale Circuit Court last year of marrying or living in adultery with a white man, A. C. Burcham. She was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

In appealing the case, her lawyer argued that the law violated the 14th Amendment which says:

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

It was under this amendment that the Supreme Court said that separate school facilities, even though equal, deprived Negroes of their right of equal protection under the law.

Now the Supreme Court refuses to say the same thing about Alabama's miscegenation law, despite the fact that a woman has been deprived of her liberty because of a transgression based solely on race.

There is an apparent inconsistency in the court's reasoning. In one case it was held illegal for states to prevent mingling of the races; in the second it was held to be perfectly legal.

The inconsistency is more glaring when you consider that only a sociological concept of liberty was involved in the first case, but the actual imprisonment is involved in the second.

(Editor's note: In the case discussed above, the court did not have before it the transcript in the case. As such, the detailed factual issue was not presented as in the school segregation cases. A NNPA reported went into Lauderdale County and dug out the fact that the case was submitted without transcript and that was no recorder evidence that the couple involved had married or was living in common law marriage.—Emory O. Jackson.)

High Court To Review Mixed Marriage Cases

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Picture on page 22)

FLORENCE, Ala.— Two Negro women and two white men, who allegedly allowed no racial barriers, no social codes, no sectional notions to stand between them, are serving sentences in Kilby prison while one of their cases is up for review before the United States Supreme court.

The cases in which Linnie Jackson, 32-year-old mother of two sons, and A. C. Burcham, described as a mechanic, are charged with violating Alabama's miscegenation law, is before the highest court of the land.

The case is before the highest tribunal on record, there being no transcript. Court records give neither the age of the defendants nor their addresses. There is no record of marriage.

Then there is the companion case of Gold Lillie Rogers, 23, and R. L. McCurry, a farmer, who was charged with similar violations. His address was given at Wallerloo Route 2. This is not on the record.

All four are serving two year terms at Kilby prison.

On June 15, the Court of Appeals of Alabama, in an opinion written by Judge Carr, upheld the jury verdict rendered before Circuit Judge Robert M. Hill. On June 29 the Court of Appeals denied the petition for a rehearing. August 3, they were carted away to prison.

When I went to the law office of Atty. E. B. Haltom, who is representing Mrs. Linnie Jackson, he declined to comment on the case except to say that he was still retained. Nothing about the case would he discuss nor supply any details.

Going through the files on the case I could find no helpful details. At the office of the sheriff, J. J. Rose, I learned that Lillie Rogers and McCurry had been sent to prison but the records here carried no addresses. No record could be found here of Linnie Jackson and A. C. Burcham. But on a return trip, a sheriff's deputy who was in the office gave her address. It later developed that this was where her two boys were living after she began making time.

Facts established were these: Linnie Jackson was not in jail here but in prison. The white man linked in unlawful romance with her was also in jail. Another couple was in prison convicted of the same alleged violations. But why was the record lacking for a transcript?

Deputy Solicitor Potts who prosecuted the case, came into the Lauderdale county courtroom as I was checking the record and wanted to know whether I was a lawyer.

I explained my mission and began to ask him about the case when someone called him to go to dinner. He managed to say "They were caught dead to right." Later I went to his office which is across the street from the Courthouse and learned that he and Solicitor W. L. Almon were before the grand jury.

Neither of the two couples were married, as noted from the court records. It appears that the state contended that they had made arrangements for seeing each other for sexual purposes. Details are missing.

The indictment charged: "A. C. Burchman, a white person, and Linnie Jackson, a Negro or descendant of a Negro, did live in adultery or fornication with each other."

Witnesses listed were J. Earl Romine, E. J. Fulmer, Roy Hanback, Rog Pigg, Buch McIntire and South O'Neal.

Their case was first heard before Judge C. W. Young in May of 1954.

Linnie Jackson's carrying-ons seemingly were not too well disguised. She was transported from her city home to do washing at the country place. She had lived on the place. She was without a husband of her own. Law enforcement officers allegedly ran down on the erring couple after receiving complaints from colored persons. Yet there is no record of any of this. Yet there is gossip more striking than any record could make details report.

Mrs. Linnie Jackson, a three-times married, stoutly-built woman, is the mother of two sons, Henry Ellis, 16 and Leroy Ellis, 14. The two boys were living with their foster grandmother, Mrs. Mary Beasley, at 307 East Alabama St. until the Welfare Department placed Leroy at a boarding school. The two boys, according to Mrs. Beasley, had been living with her about three months. She complained that the Welfare Department promised to pay for their upkeep but that as yet she had received no money from them.

Interviewed here, Henry said that his mother was 32 years of age and that he had just received a letter from her (Oct. 6) and his brother, Leroy. He said that his mother was born in Tennessee. He said that he was in the sixth grade when he stopped going to school.

Mrs. Beasley, who talked freely said that her son, L. C. Sommerville, had been married to Mrs. Jackson but that they separated. Replying to a question of his present whereabouts she said that he was somewhere "in Florida." She did not know what city because "he is just a traveling child."

She said that one other husband of Mrs. Jackson was dead. She implied that the reason that her son and Mrs. Jackson did not make it he had heard some talk. She hinted that it was the kind of talk on a subject which is now gossip around the city.

The older son of Mrs. Jackson said that his father, Henry Ellis, Sr., lives at Montgomery, Ala. But he never hears from him and did not know much about him.

He said that he and his brother, and mother, had been living "down in the country" on a Mr. "Owen Cox's" plantation, about nine miles from Florence. He said that his mother worked in the field. He did not go into other details.

Trying to get at the bottom of what the Courthouse officials meant by "caught dead to the right" I tried to get Mrs. Beasley to relate the exact way the entanglement with the law came about. She said that Mrs. Jackson who was living on Wood Avenue and Sweetwater Street (just around the corner of the intersection) supposedly was "washing for him (the white man) would come for her in his automobile and ride her out to his home of "Pine Ridge." It was one one of these trips, she said, that the two were caught riding together and were taken into custody. She said the white man involved had two living wives but lived with neither one of them. She hinted this might have been part of the cause of the trouble.

Equal Protection Of The Laws: Two Conflicting Rulings

IT MIGHT be that the Supreme Court's refusal to invalidate Alabama's miscegenation law, prohibiting marriage or cohabitation of a white person and a Negro, is a kind of retreat from the May 17 decision outlawing segregated schools.

Lennie Jackson, a 33-year-old Negro woman, was convicted in the Lauderdale Circuit Court last year of marrying or living in adultery with a white man, A. C. Burcham. She was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

In appealing the case, her lawyer argued that the law violated the 14th Amendment which says:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

It was under this amendment that the Supreme Court said that separate school facilities, even though equal, deprived Negroes of their right of equal protection under the law.

Now the Supreme Court refuses to say the same thing about Alabama's miscegenation law, despite the fact that a woman has been deprived of her liberty because of a transgression based solely on race.

There is an apparent inconsistency in the court's reasoning. In one case it was held illegal for states to prevent mingling of the races; in the second it was held to be perfectly legal.

The inconsistency is more glaring when you consider that only a sociological concept of liberty was involved in the first case, but actual imprisonment is involved in the second.

Mix Marriage Appeal Nixed By High Court

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has refused to rule on an Alabama law which frowns on interracial marriage.

The high court rejected the appeal of Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman convicted of miscegenation in Lauderdale County, Alabama. The defendant was sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary in spite of her contention that the Alabama law "arbitrarily denied her constitutional rights and privilege to marry a white man."

Attorney General Si Garrett of Albama argued against a Supreme Court hearing in the case. He contended that the Alabama law represented a valid exercise of the state's police power.

Appellate Court Upholds Sentence Of Negro Woman

The Alabama Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the conviction of a Negro woman who was sentenced to two years in prison for livinng with a white man in Lauderdale County.

Linnie Jackson, 32, identified in court records as the Negro had challenged the indictment on the grounds that Alabama's miscegenation law which prevents intermarriage or cohabition of the races is unconstitutional. Her appeal from the trial courts sentence was based solely on that contention.

The Court of Appeals dismissed the case because the state and U. S. Supreme Courts have already upheld the law.

The white man accused of living with Linnie Jackson also was indicted but the Court of Appeals record doesn't show what disposition was made of his case. He was identified as A. C. Burcham.

In another ruling yesterday, the Appellate Court ordered the administrators of the estate of the late Homer Revel in Lee County to pay Ellis E. Prince for damage to his crops caused by Revel's cows, but trimmed the damages from the trial jury's award of $365 to $250.

The damage wasn't sufficient to justify the higher award, the court said. Administrators of the estate are Ernest Revel, a brother of Homer Revel, an C. O. Revel, a nephew. Homer Revel died before the suit could be tried and it was amended to include his estate.

Court Upholds Woman's Sentence

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Alabama Court of Appeals today upheld the conviction of a Negro woman who was sentenced to two years in prison for living [illegible] Lauderdale County.

Linnie Jackson, 32, identified in court records as the Negro, had challenged the indictment on the grounds that Alabama's miscegenation law which prevents intermarriage or cohabitation of the races is unconstitutional. Her appeal from the trial court's sentence was based solely on that contention.

The Court of Appeals dismissed the case because the State and U. S. Supreme Courts already have upheld the law.

The white man accused of living with Linnie Jackson also was indicted but the Court of Appeals record doesn't show what disposition was made of his case. He was identified as A. C. Burcham.

In another ruling today, the Appellate Court ordered the administrators of the estate of the late Homer Revel in Lee County to pay Ellis E. Prince for damage to his crops caused by Revel's cows, but trimmed the damages from the trial jury's award of $365 to $250.

Weds White Man, Woman Jailed; To Challenge Law

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The constitutionality of an Alabama law making it a felony for colored and white persons to intermarry is being challenged by a colored woman, who was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Alabama penitentiary for marrying a white man.

Mrs. Linnie Jackson, has asked the United States Supreme Court to review her conviction in Alabama courts of miscegenation, contending that the Alabama law violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

She was tried and convicted in the Lauderdale (Alabama) County Circuit Court. The Alabama Court of Appeals affirmed her conviction and sentence. The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review the case.

The indictment, under which she was convicted, charged that she and her white husband intermarried and lived in adultery and fornication.

The Alabama constitution provides that the legislature may never authorize or legalize any marriage between any white person and any colored person.

Mrs. Jackson is being held in the Lauderdale county jail awaiting transfer to the state penitentiary to begin serving her two-year sentence for the alleged crime of miscegenation.

In her petition for review of the judgment of Alabama Courts, Mrs. Jackson contends that the Alabama miscegenation statute, making the marriage of a white and a colored person a felony, is repugnant to the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment because it denies to her liberty, due process of law, the privileges and immunities, and the equal protection of the laws guaranteed to her under that amendment.

The decision of the Alabama Court of Appeals in her case, the petition states, is in conflict with a long line of United States Supreme Court decisions in civil rights cases.

The first alternative offense charged in the indictment, that she intermarried with a white man, Mrs. Jackson says, fails to charge a complete offense because the Alabama statute is void and unenforceable as violating the Fourteenth Amendment.

The second alternative offense that she lived in adultery or fornication with a white man, she says, cannot be sustained because in the punishment prescribed by the Alabama legislature there is a discrimination so arbitrary as to deny her the due process of law and the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The only difference between miscegenation and fornication or adultery is that miscegenation is committed between a white and colored person. Adultery or fornication would be the same offense committed by persons of the same race or color.

Under Alabama law, punishment for miscegenation is fixed at two to seven years. Punishment for adultery or fornication is, for the first conviction, a fine of $100, or imprisonment in the county jail, or a term at hard labor for the county for not more than six months or both.

Attorneys for Mrs. Jackson, in the brief supporting her petition, argue that the Alabama legislature, has no more power to prohibit a colored person from marrying a white person, or punish them with imprisonment for intermarrying, than it does to prohibit or punish any of these other classes of persons.

Constitutionality of Ala. miscegenation act tested

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The constitutionality of an Alabama law making it a felony for colored and white persons to intermarry is being challenged by a woman who was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Alabama penitentiary for marrying a white man.

Mrs. Linnie Jackson, wife of A. C. Burcham, has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review her conviction in Alabama courts on the charge of miscegenation, contending that the Alabama law violates the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

She was tried and convicted in the Lauderdale (Ala.) County Circuit Court, the Alabama Court of Appeals affirmed her conviction and sentence. The Alabama Supreme Court refused to review the case.

THE INDICTMENT under which she was convicted charged that she and Burcham intermarried and lived in adultery and fornication. The Alabama constitution provides that the legislature may never authorize or legalize any marriage between any white person and any colored person.

Mrs. Jackson is being held in the Lauderdale County jail awaiting trnasfer to the state penitentiary to begin serving her two-year sentence.

In her petition for review, she contends that the Alabama miscegenation statute is repugnant

Review sought—

White, Negro marriage ban challenged in court

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6—Alabama's law banning marriage between whites and Negroes is being challenged in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorneys for Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman of Lauderdale County, have asked the high court to review the Alabama Circuit Court conviction and two-year sentence in the case.

They claim her constitutional rights and privilege of inter-marriage with a white man have been violated under the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments of the Constitution. There is no indication in the briefs on file here or what happened to A. C. Burcham, the white man she is alleged to have married.

THE STATE of Alabama contends there is no discrimination against Negroes in the Alabama 1940 Law, since both parties to a marriage in violation of the statute are equally guilty.

Alabama Asst. Atty. Gen. Paul T. Gish Jr., claims, too, that the state has the power to make laws regulating marriage of its citizens. He claims also that the law is reasonable, non - discriminatory and equal in its treatment of both racial groups.

He contends, in sum, that the law is not in violation of the U. S. Constitution.

THE ALABAMA brief cites a U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1882 that upheld an earlier Alabama law prohibiting interracial marriage. In that case, the high tribunal ruled there was no discrimination, as "the punishment of each offending person, whether white or black, is the same."

One of the attorneys representing Linnie Jackson is E. B. Halton Jr. of 119½ Molton-st, e, Florence. The case was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court after petitions to review the lower court decision were denied by the Alabama Court of Appeals and the Alabama Supreme Court.

The U. S. Supreme Court could simply deny the petetion that it review the case. If it does decide to consider the appeal, it would announce disruling and then set a date for hearing the argument. It could be set for the Fall session, opening today.

THE STATE LAW in question is titled "14, Section 360 of the Code of Alabama, 1940." It reads as follows:

"If any white person and any Negro, or the descendants of any Negro inter-marry, or live in adultery or fornication with each other, each of them shall on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than two or more than seven years."

Section 102 of the Constitution of Alabama states: "The Legislature shall never pass any law to authorize or legalize any marriage between any white person and a Negro, or descendant of a Negro."

Adultery in Alabama?

A Negro housewife in Alabama, who was sentenced to o years in the penitentiary for marrying a white man, s appealed her case to the United States Supreme Court. ere is nothing in this trial that indicates the white man, r husband, has been charged with any offense.

We are pleased to know a black woman has had the courage to take Alabama's laws prohibiting the marriage of whites and blacks into the courts, and we do hope she will ask for adjudication of two questions: (1) the right of state government to determine who an individual shall marry; (2) the enforcement of the full faith and credit provisions of the federal charter.

The Black Dispatch believes the basic element in a man's freedom is his right to select his mate. Government has no right to disrupt the natural forming of the family unit, and this is what government actually does when it tells a black man who he can and cannot marry.

The urge to wed may lead an individual toward a red woman, a yellow woman or a white woman. The records show that white as well as black men have returned from foreign countries surrendering to the charms of women of all colors. White men have returned to this country with women of all races, and we believe the same unrestricted right should be given to black citizens of this Republic. This white man down in Alabama though enough of a black woman to give her his name. He was not thinking in terms of race. It is an individual right which he exercised. What right has the State of Alabama to deny him the right to organize and maintain the type and character of home which his heart desires?

Then, too, if one of these stupid state governments decides a black man cannot enter into the holy bonds of wedlock within the confines of the state in which he lives with the woman of his choice, what right has that state to prohibit this interracial couple from crossing the state line into a state where they perform their marriage rites? Surely the 'full faith and credit" provisions of the federal charter will give this couple protection against both the law and the terrorism of a given state.

Here is the place and point where the Christian church should come to the rescue of our society. The church is at long last beginning to take a stand respecting integration in education, but a sounder base upon which the church can rest to correct the morality of the moment is to demand the unrestricted right of individuals to select their mate without let or hindrance.

The very idea of the State of Alabama charging a black women with adultery and fornication, who has gone to the marriage altar with a man who has given her his name and his protection, is unthinkable. The NAACP should take hold of this case and fight it to the last court of the land. While the court is contemplating upon this question it should be brought out that anti-marriage laws of this character were not placed on the statute books to protect white women. They were placed there to protect white men.

Wipe every such law off the statute books today and despite this fact no black man in America could marry a white woman unless she wanted to accept the black man as a husband. This fully exposes the fact the white man is actually afraid of what the white woman would do is granted laisser faire in this matter. Does he assume the white woman would retaliate and pay him back for all of the moonlight activities he has participated in for the past three centuries?

It is quite unlikely the white woman has overlooked the millions of mulattoes who dot the landscape in the United States. She probably has also decided how things got in the shape they are now. The white woman is not dumb by any means, and Mrs. Linnie Jackson, down in Alabama, who married a white man, has gone to court in order to liberate the white woman and the black man. Freedom of choice is denied these two individuals in this country.

2 1954

Blond husband Afro-American fights to free Baltimore, Md. wife from jail Sat. 10-16-54

Lawyer mum as both sides seek to hide details from press

By EMORY O. JACKSON

FLORENCE, Ala. (NNPA) — Two colored women and two white men, who allegedly allowed no racial barriers to stand between, are serving sentences in Kilby Prison while one of their cases is up for review before the United States Supreme Court.

The case in which Linnie Jackson, 32-year-old mother of two sons and A. C. Burcham, described as a mechanic, are charged with violating Alabama's miscegenation law.

The case is before the highest tribunal on record, there being no transcript. Court records give neither the age of the defendants nor their addresses. There is no record of marriage.

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THEN THERE is the companion case of Gold Lillie Rogers, 23 and R. L. McCurry, a farmer, who are charged with similar violations. His address was given as Wallerloo Route 2. This is not on the record.

All four are serving two-year terms at Kilby Prison.

On June 15, the Court of Appeals of Alabama in an opinion written by Judge Carr upheld the jury verdict rendered before Circuit Judge Robert M. Hill.

On June 29 the Court of Appeal denied the petition for a rehearing and on August 3, they were carted away to prison.

E. B. Halton, attorney, who is representing Mrs. Linnie Jackson, declined to comment on the case, except to say that he was still retained.

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GOING THROUGH the files on the case, one can find no helpful details. At the office of Sheriff J. J. Rose it was learned that Lillie Rogers and McCurry had been sent to prison, but the records here carried no addresses.

No record could be found of Linnie Jackson and A. C. Burcham. But on a return trip, a sheriff's deputy who was in the office gave her address.

It later developed that this was where her two boys were living after she began serving time.

Afro-American

Facts established were these. Linnie Jackson was not in jail here but in prison. The white man linked in unlawful romance with her was also in jail.

Sat 10-16-54

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ANOTHER COUPLE was in prison, convicted of the same alleged violations. But why was the record lacking for a transcript?

P. 2

Deputy Solicitor Potts, who prosecuted the case, came into the Lauderdale County courtroom as I was checking the record and wanted to know whether I was a lawyer.

I explained my mission and began to ask him about the case when someone called him to go to dinner. He managed to say, "They were caught dead to the right."

Later I went to his office which is across the street from the courthouse and learned that he and Solicitor W. L. Almon were before the grand jury.

Neither of the two couples was married, as noted from the court records. It appears that the state contended that they had made arrangements for seeing each other for sexual purposes. Details are missing.

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IN THE ROGERS VS. State case, a warrant was sworn out for Lillie Rogers, Aug. 10, 1953. She was arrested the next day.

Hearing was set for July 20, 1953 but was continued until Dec. 2, 1953 due to the illness and confinement of a material witness.

Joint indictment was returned July 10, 1953. Bond for McCurry was set at $750 and for Mrs. Rogers $1,500.

She was found guilty by the jury and served notice of appeal. Bond was set at $1,500.

Defense witnesses were listed as Elizabeth Davis Rogers, Andrew Polk and R. L. McCurry.

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THE TWO cases were tried separately upon the request of McCurry. The indictment charged that the defendants "did intermarry or live in adultery or fornication with each other."

McCurry, on July 14, 1953, pleaded guilty. His sentence was passed to July 31 so that a petition for probation could be heard. It was denied Aug. 3. He made an appeal bond of $2,000. On Jan. 25, 1954, he dismissed his appeal. On June 27, 1954, he began serving his sentence.

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IN THE OTHER case the indictment charged: "A. C. Burcham, a white person and Linnie Jackson, a Negro or descendant of a Negro, did live in adultery or fornication with each other."

Their case was first heard before Judge C. W. Young, May 18, 1953.

It followed the same pattern as the other case.

Florence is the largest of the Tri - Cities with a population of 23,879. Lauderdale County has 48,460 white persons, and 7,498 colored persons. Sheffield (10,767) and Tuscumbia (6,712), the latter, the home of Helen Keller, are the other two cities.

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WITHIN WALKING distance of the Lauderdale County Courthouse are the birthplaces of the late Oscar DePriest and W. C. Handy, the "father of the blues." A high school here is named in honor of Mr. Handy.

Linnie Jackson's relations with Burcham seemingly were not too well disguised. She was transported from her city home to do washing on the country place.

— o O o —

SHE HAD lived on the place. Law enforcement officers allegedly ran down on the erring couple after receiving complaints from colored persons.

There is no record of any of this. Yet there is gossip more striking than any record could make details report.

Mrs. Linnie Jackson, a thrice wed, stoutly - built woman, is the mother of two sons, Henry Ellis, 16 and Leroy Ellis, 14.

The two boys were living with their foster grandmother, Mrs. Mary Beasley, until the Welfare Department placed Leroy at Oakwood Junior College, Huntsville, Ala.

The two boys, according to Mrs. Beasley, had been living with her about three months.

Interviewed here Henry said that his mother was 32 years of age and that he had just received a letter from her and his brother Leroy, Oct. 6.

— o O o —

MRS. BEASLEY, who talked freely, said that her son, L. C. Somerville, had been married to Mrs. Jackson but that they separated. Replying to a question of his present whereabouts, she said that he was somewhere "in Florida." She did not know what city because "he is just a traveling child."

The older son of Mrs. Jackson said that his father, Henry Ellis Sr., lives at Montgomery, Ala. But he never hears from him and did not know much about him.

Trying to get at the bottom of what the courthouse officials meant by "caught dead to the right," I tried to get Mrs. Beasley to relate the exact way the entanglement with the law came about.

She said that Mrs. Jackson supposedly was "washing" for him (Burcham). He would come for her in his automobile and ride her out to his home at Pine Ridge."

It was on one of these trips, she said, that the two were caught riding together and were taken into custody.

— o O o —

MRS. GOLD LILLIE ROGERS, the woman in the other miscegenation case, lived at 215 South Wood Avenue.

The house is now vacant. Mrs. Beasley said that the mixed romancers were "caught."

I went about trying to find out about the way Mrs. Rogers slipped into the clutches of the law. The address of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, was given to me.

No one was at home when I rapped on the door, but a young girl with a baby in her arms was walking from a neighbor's home across the street.

Upon inquiry she identified herself as Mrs. Rogers' daughter.

— o O o —

SHE SAID that she was 14 years old with a baby daughter, Olivia Davis (5 months old Oct. 10.) She was an unmarried mother, but the father of her child was a school - going lad at the time of her affair with him.

She was a nice - looking, heavy - built, large - sized girl for her age.

"Your mother must have been a beautiful person to have a daughter as nice - looking as you," I said trying to coax her into describing her mother to me. She evaded.

She pretended to know nothing about her mother's life. She said that her mother was about 27 years of age. She did not have a photo of her mother, Mrs. Davis said.

Both women whose names figure in the cross-the-color-line romances lived in distressing housing. Meantime there are mixed communities in Florence.

— o O o —

COMMUNITY PEOPLE were reluctant to talk about these two cases. Most of those I asked about the case said that they knew nothing about it.

Those who did know or who had heard something said that they did not care to get mixed up in it by talking.

One said protectively, "Linnie treated me all right, I know nothing of her personal life."

MRS. LINNIE JACKSON

In a Nutshell

Two interracial couples are serving two-year sentences in Alabama's Kilby Prison for having violated the State's ban against mixed marriages.

The conviction of one of the women, Mrs. Linnie Jackson, has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court on the grounds that the Alabama law violates the 14th Amendment.

Alabama has asked the Supreme Court to reject the petition, contending the law is constitutional and is a valid exercise of the state's police powers.

High Court Asked To Reject Petition On Marriage Issue

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- (NNPA) — The State of Alabama is asking the United States Supreme Court to reject the petition of Linnie Jackson for a review of her conviction and two-year sentence in the state penitentiary for

Mrs. Jackson, who married A. C. Burcham, a white man, is attacking the constitutionality of an Alabama statute prohibiting marriage, adultery or fornication between a white and a colored person.

She contends that the statute infringes upon her liberty, abridges her privileges and immunities, and denies her the due process of law and equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

In a brief in opposition to a review of the case, filed Monday, Alabama insists that the statute is not unconstitutional and is a valid exercise of the police powers of the state.

The State of Alabama says each state has the power to make laws to promote domestic order, morals, safety and health of its citizens. The Alabama miscegenation law does that within the state, the brief assets.

The 1901 Alabama constitution provides that the state legislation may never authorize or legalize any marriage between any white person and any colored person.

The State argues that the Supreme Court has upheld a statute similar to the one which has appeared in Alabama laws since 186

marrying a white man.

The 1882 Alabama statute, which is being challenged, was before the Supreme Court, the brief states.

In passing on that statute, the brief adds, the Supreme Court ruled that the fact that the punishment for the offense of living in adultery, or fornication, when committed by a white person with a colored person, is greater than that for the offense when committed by a white person with a colored persons is not a discrimination in favor of either white or colored people.

The Alabama brief states that thirty states have or have had laws similar to the Alabama law. The onyl case where a miscegentic marriage has been held valid the brief says, is a California case. The decision in that case, it asserts, was not based on sound legal theory.

Mr. Jackson was tried and convicted in the Lauderdale, Alabama County Circuit Court of miscegenation and sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary. She is being held in the Lauderdale County jail awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. The Alabama Court of Appeals affirmed her conviction and sentence. The State Supreme Court refused to review the case.

MRS. LINNIE JACKSON

Test of Alabama marriage laws before high court

FLORENCE, Ala. — Mrs. Linnie Jackson, 32, has appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court for review of her case involving an interracial marriage.

She was convicted in June, 1954, of living in adultery with A. C. Burcham, white, a mechanic.

Mrs. Jackson's lawyers claim the couple was married and that Alabama law forbidding interracial marriages violates the 14th Amendment.

—o O o—

ALABAMA prosecutors claim that Mrs. Jackson was only a servant in the Burcham household. The Burcham's claim that their living together was legal.

Mrs. Jackson Burcham has been married three times and has two children by former marriages.

Mrs. Gold Lillie Rogers, 23, and R. L. McCurry, white, a farmer, were charged at the same time with similar violations of the Alabama law.

All four are serving two-year terms at Kilby Prison.

E. B. Halton, attorney representing Mrs. Jackson, declined to make any statement for the AFRO.

This is the first test of the Alabama anti-intermarriage lasw to reach the Supreme Court.

WANTED — Walter G. Smith, Salt Lake City white, is still being sought with his two children, Amanda and Eric, whom he unlawfully kidnapped from their mother, whom he is fighting for custody in Northern California courts on grounds that she married a Negro and is now unfit.

Smith, missing since last June, had previously taken no interest in Amanda, who was awarded to her mother in 1949 during uncontested court action. Until he brought action to recover custody of children in 1952 after the former Mrs. Smith's marriage to Negro Willie F. Taylor, Smith had never seen Eric, now three.

Recently in court proceedings in Los Angeles, Smith's sister, Mrs. Edith Truman, refused to answer questions pertaining to her knowledge of whereabouts of Smith and the children on grounds that the answers might tend to incriminate her.

Information as to trio's whereabouts may be transmitted to this newspaper.

Seek father-kidnapper of children in L. A.

Walter G. Smith, intransigent white father who kidnapped his two children from their mother because she is married to a Negro, is being sought in Los Angeles, the lawyers for the embattled mother indicated today.

Smith's sister, Mrs. Edith Truman, of Los Angeles, who was questioned in court proceedings here a few weeks ago, refused to answer questions pertaining to any knowledge she might have as to the whereabouts of Smith and her neice and nephew, invoking the Fifth Amendment, and on the grounds that her answers might tend to incriminate her.

Smith has been missing since last June when he took 8-year-old Amanda from school and three-year-old Eric from his mother's home.

A warrant, charging child-stealing, has been issued for his arrest since Smith defied a court order that the children be left in custody of their mother pending a final decision.

Divorced from his wife, Barbara, in Northern California in 1949, an action which he did not contest, Smith moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. From 1949 to 1952, he took no interest in his former family and did not contribute to the support of the boy, unborn although conceived, at the time of the divorce. According to court testimony, Smith never even saw his son until 1952 when he petitioned the court for custody of Amanda, claiming "change of circumstance".

The changed circumstance was the marriage of the former Mrs. Smith to Willie F. Taylor, a Negro laborer. At the time Smith commenced the court fight, his children were living happily in a Berkeley housing project with ther mother, stepfather, and half-brother, a baby born to the interracial couple.

Although Amanda testified that she was happy with her mother and stepfather, and unhappy with her real father, and although her school teacher testified that the child's scholarship and behaviour had improved since the mother's remarriage, Smith was awarded custody of both children.

This decision was appealed, giving the mother custody of the children, pending the final decision. It was then that Smith took the law into his own hands and in defiance of the court order kidnapped the children.

Smith's occupation is that of a private piano teacher. Much conjecture as to his support in the action has been aroused by the fact that although he testified to earning but $400 a month, he has already spent some $10,000 in legal fees and has three legal firms acting in his behalf.

Yearns for Japanese Wife

Would-Be Suicide Gets Sanity Test

LOS ANGELES—A sanity test was given John W. Roy, former insurance executive, at General Hospital Friday as an aftermath of his attempts to end his own life allegedly over the refusal of a visa to return to his beautiful Japanese wife and apparent losses at California race tracks.

Roy, formerly California state supervisor for the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, was found wandering on the ocean front at Santa Monica with his clothes drenched and muttering that he had "just drowned John Roy."

ROY TOLD officers that he was despondent over the fact that he was refused a visa to return to his Japanese wife, Yoko, and that he feared that his wife might take her own life because she could not join him here.

One suicide note Roy wrote to his wife, Yoko said:

"I am writing as near you as I can, near the ocean that separates two who have found what true love means. If only the American Government had the heart to realize this."

Found in Roy's wallet were letters and pictures of his wife.

About two weeks ago, Yoko wrote:

"Six thousand miles cannot separate our hearts. I love you more than any country."

ANOTHER TIME Yoko, the daughter of a managing director of the powerful Mitsu Company, steamship owners and importers, wrote her husband:

"Last April, at Haneda Airport, when you walked away from me toward the plane, I would have killed you and myself if I had known things would have been like this.

"I have lost all the faith I had in America for what the Government has done to us and especially to you, a citizen."

Frustrated by the loss of an important Civil Service job in Japan which branded him as a security risk and kept him from returning to his 26-year-old wife, Roy said he believed that ending it all would be "the only way out."

At the hospital, Roy said:

"I'll be frank. I'm penniless, depressed over Yoko and don't see how things can work out. Perhaps the best way is to just check out."

In Happier Days

He Tried Suicide—John W. Roy, formerly Los Angeles manager for Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, attempted to take his life when he was denied the right to travel to Japan to be with his Japanese wife, Yoko. He later was given a sanity test. This photo, made several months ago, shows Roy with Yoko.

2 1954

International Incident

Courier P.1

Beauty Barred From Living With Hubby

Sat. 10-2-54

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By SAM MALTIN
(Special to the Courier)

VANCOUVER, Canada—The international furore stirred up by the case of one-time model Dorothy Hewitt, seems headed for a "forgive-and-forget" solution now that the 21-year-old Jamaican beauty has been invited to return to an exclusive school which barred her from living with her white husband, because of her color.

Mrs. Hewitt, who is now back in Kingston, Jamaica, is awaiting the invitation sent by the board of governors of the Shawinigan Lake School for boys, asking her and her father to come here for a peace-pipe session.

* * *

NEITHER THE young woman, a former clerk with the bank of Noca Scotia in Kingston, nor her father, N. B. Holtz, Jamaica's accountant-general, have said yet whether the invitation will be accepted.

Meanwhile, Jamaica is considering a protest to the Canadian Government over the incident.

A resolution, moved by a government minister and supported by the opposition, called the incident an "insult" to people in Jamaica and in the West Indies as well as to colored people everywhere.

* * *

AT THE SAME time, the case brought prompt reaction from a leading Canadian diplomat, Robert Mayhew, the former ambassador to Japan. He said Mrs. Hewitt and her husband, John, a teacher at the Vancouver Island School, would be more than welcome to live in his nearby summer cottage for the next six months rent-free if the pretty young woman will return.

HEWITT, 30, who has remained at the school "for economic reasons," set off a chain reaction when he disclosed the incident.

As far as can be discovered, Mrs. Hewitt arrived in Vancouver Aug. 28 to marry Hewitt, whom she met while he was teaching in Jamaica.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING day, she was taken to meet G. P. Kaye, the school's headmaster. She said Kaye told her she would have to leave before the boys come and see a colored person here." What Kaye meant was that Mrs. Hewitt could not live with her husband on the school premises as other married couples do. Hewitt was also told he'd have to live on the premises.

Hewitt quoted Kaye as saying it was school policy "because some of the parents might object."

The young woman took up private residence before her wedding and then left for Jamaica right afterwards.

Kaye refused to comment on the story, referring newsmen to the school's board of governors.

* * *

THEN THINGS began to happen. First one governor, then a second extended invitations to Mrs. Hewitt to return to Canada. They were soon joined by the entire board which called it all a "misunderstanding." Then the board rushed off a formal invitation to Mrs. Hewitt and her father to come and talk things over.

Meanwhile, the British Columbia Teachers Federation offered to assist the Hewitts in any way possible. They also cabled the Minister of Education in Jamaica, assuring him the incident was in no way "typical" of the situation in either public or private schools there.

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIAN TEACHER DENIED RIGHT TO LIVE WITH WIFE

Black Dispatch P. 9

Distraught Girl Threatens to Take Her Life Following Insults in Victoria

Sat. 10-2-54

JAMAICAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PROTESTS

Oklahoma City, Okla.

VICTORIA, B. C. — (ANP) — A teacher at an exclusive boy's school near here charged last week that because his wife is a Negro, she was not allowed to live with him at the school.

John Michael Hewitt, 30-year-old white teacher, indicated he would remain at the school "for financial reasons."

Hewitt, said his wife, the former Dorothy Holtz, 21, and daughter of the attorney general of Jamaica, had been told she could not stay at the Shawinigan Lake school for boys because she is a West Indian.

Other married teachers are permitted to have their wives at the school.

Meanwhile, the Jamaica house of representatives urged its government to protest to Canada over the treatment of the young Jamaican model and swimming star. The house recorded unanimous resentment against the supposed discrimination against her and requested that the protest be made through the secretary of state for the colonies, Alan Lennox Boyd.

A resolution in the house said it regarded the treatment of Miss Holtz "not only as an insult to colored Jamaicans and colored British West Indians, but to colored people throughout the world."

Hewitt's troubles weren't diminished visibly by the resolution, however.

"We were told it was school policy because some of the parents might object," he said. Mrs. Hewitt, now back in Jamaica at her father's home, said she had been told to leave the Vancouver Island school "before the boys come and see a colored person here."

She arrived here Aug. 28 to marry Hewitt and was introduced to G. P. Kaye, the school's headmaster, the following day. According to Hewitt, Kaye told her that she could not stay and Miss Holtz was forced to take up private residence while waiting to marry Hewitt, whom she met while he was teaching in Jamaica.

The wedding took place however in a contrived atmosphere, and Miss Holtz returned to Jamaica, fully indignant about the issue.

Said Mrs. Holtz about her daughter's predicament: "The poor child had her lovely wedding dress, but had to get married in a sweater and blouse. The big lovely cake, she has brought back here with her. They never even touched it. My poor child was so depressed that she told me on the 'phone, she was going to end her life."

Commenting on the affair, the leader of the parliamentary minority, Norman Manley, declared that it was quite a mistake to imagine that the British commonwealth was free from prejudice. The difference between color prejudice in the Commonwealth and that of the Americans was, that in certain parts of America where the battle is hot, they do it broadly. Elsewhere, prejudice is subtle."

He eulogized the step taken by the United States Supreme court to stamp out segregation in U. S. schools, and referred to the fact that despite this far-reaching move, the battle had not yet been completely won. He referred, also, to the situation which the South African system of prejudice was fomenting, but declared that, he could name many other parts of Africa where color injustice was predominant.

Manley added, that by definition, the Canadian Immigration Laws forbade the entry of West Indians to the dominion, and it was only by existing loop-holes that Caribbean peoples were able to enter the country. The same was the condition in New Zealand and Australia. But Negroes throughout the world should realize that the time to claim their God-given rights as equal human beings, was now or never.

Hewitt said he would remain at the school until next summer, and then would join his wife either in Jamaica or somewhere else in Canada.

Kaye refused to comment on the matter, referring reporters to J. Y. Copeman, a governor of the school. But reporters who tried to query Copeman got the same "no comment."

.2 1954

ENGLAND

ather objects; girl marries
Afro-American p.9
uth court's blessings

RMIN G H A M , England P) — Although a 44-year-old lish cab driver pleaded with court last week to stop the rriage of his 18 - year - daughter to her Pakistani boy nd, Abudual Ahmed, the court pretty Myra Holt to go ad and marry her Asian Sat. 11-27-54
agistrate Cecilia Higgs told girl, "You have a lot of criti- m of mixed marriages. It is to you to make a success of rs."

Myra's father, Benjamin, in ecting said, "There is nothing rsonal in this. I just don't ree with mixed marriages." wever, her mother said that did not object but would ve preferred her daughter to ve married a white man be- se she might have more trou- She added that happiness in arriage is so essential. Love is nd." Mrs. Holt pointed out at marriage to a white man u'd be just as much a risk.
Baltimore, Md.

2 1954

EUROPE

Mother Doesn't Object

Father Loses Court Plea to Halt Daughter's Interracial Marriage

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. (AP) — An English cab driver lost a bout to "Dan Cupid" when he tried in vain to halt the marriage of his daughter to her Pakistanian boy friend.

Benjamin Holt pleaded in court to the marriage of his pretty daughter, Myra, 18, to Abdul Ahmed, but the court told the girl to go ahead and marry.

"You have a lot of criticism of mixed marriages," said the magistrate. "It is up to you to make a success of yours."

Myra's father told the court, "There is nothing personal in this. I just don't agree with mixed marriages, and I do not think it will work out."

The girl's mother said she did not object to the marriage but she would have preferred her daughter to have married a white man because she might be ostracized.

"Happiness in marriage is so essential," said Mrs. Holt. "Love is blind. If it were a white man there would be just as much risk."

Swedish Girl Plans To Wed US Track Star

LOS ANGELES (INS) — Birgit Johansson, a 26-year-old blonde Swedish beauty, has announced she will marry track star Mal Whitfield when he returns from an international good will track tour.

Miss Johansson, daughter of a Stockholm builder, came to Los Angeles last year. She said she met Whitfield in Sweden.

She said she and the Olympic Games gold medal winner had planned to keep their engagement secret until he returns to Los Angeles in February, but the news leaked out from Europe where Whitfield is touring.

2 1954

GENERAL

Dr. Peale Still Main Target

Critical Logic Features Interracial-Love Advice

Courier Sat. 11-27-54 P. 7

By ERIC ROBERTS
(Courier Staff Writer)

While most of last week's mail aimed at Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, a certain emotional type of expression, in answer to his counsel against interracial marriage to two young New Yorkers, the communications received this week were cold and calculated indictments of both the pros and cons of the case.

Aside from indicting Dr. Peale's reply, it remained for Mrs. Constance L. Blount of Detroit, Mich., to indict the noted New York minister-logician for intellectual dishonesty.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"There is only one race, the human race and, fortunately," she said, " . . . all people throughout the world are included in the one race. It is true that many persons do not realize this fact but I should think a man of the intelligence and learning that Dr. Peale claims to possess would know better.

"If such advice had been offered by many other persons I would simply overlook it and charge it to ignorance. But when a man, who is a teacher of the works of Christ and who writes a piece of literature such as the book, "The Power of Positive Training," gives out with such 'help,' I find it difficult to say nothing."

* * *

..H. H. STRONG of Atlanta, Ga., insists that Dr. Peale was temporizing. "I think the doctor answered the girl on a basis of kind but conventional ideas. While I do not want to discourage kindly feeling, I do not think that it should be allowed to take the place of critical thinking, when we are called upon to give young people advice.

"My advice to Negro girls in matters of this sort would be: If you are going to fall in love across the face line, make sure that it is a critical fall; for there have been thousands of white men who crossed the line in this country, but they were motivated for the most part, not by sex love, but just sex."

Consider the letter written to the Courier by R. R. de Rougemont of Chicago, Ill. His interest touches not only the words of Dr. Peale but, likewise, the exposition of interracial marriage as traced by the Courier in pictures and recapitulation, last week.

"With customary glibness of the press in such matters," he roars, " . . . the Courier has carefully picked couples whose station or economy are such that proper criterion or estimate of mixed marriages is unlikely to happen.

"If marriages between colors or pigments must be discussed, why not investigate cases in the busy boiling communities where economic standards and racial realities would really make a mixed marriage a trial or triumph. Citing couples like those described (Khama and wife, the Julian Steeles, Horne-Hayton, Cannon-White and Bailey-Belson) is tongue-in-cheek journalism.

"Many colored women are irreconcilable towards whites (especially white women) as though they had recently been booted out of Bechuanaland or kicked out of the Cameroons. Some of the worst of these haters have college backgrounds, too.

* * *

"I AM NOT opposed to interracial and international marriages . . . but why must they be founded on more safety than society ordinarily provides for at the present time?"

While no one has yet written an "a-men" in the celebration of the advice Dr. Peale provided for the young girl who confessed she was in love with a white boy, apparently, wished to be married to her, there is a note of critical caution in a communication from John Banks of El Paso, Tex.

"The gradual move toward integration is very encouraging, but even while these changes take place there is an alarming parallel: while we push for integration into the economy of this nation there is a definite trend towards the disintegration of our race. And that trend is evident among the intellectuals as well as the rank and file.

Your Mr. Rogers surprisingly supports the observations of Professor Stern who says Negroes will eventually vanish from the scene in this nation. Instead of allowing our species to fade away through interracial marriage, why not reclaim our own African heritage and seek cordial relations with Africa and all men of African genes. Complete integration into the society in which we live is a cardinal necessity but disintegration of our race is not."

2 Courier P. 7 Pittsburgh Pa 11-27-54

'We'll Meet Again'—Some years ago, when the lyrical beauty of Bill Kenny's voice and the Ink Spots were a national rave, his "leads" on such honey-dipped morsels as "Do I Worry," "I'm Only Human," "If I Didn't Care," "Maybe," etc., were melting the hearts of the fair, the romantic vibrato of his voice engulfed the former Audrey MacBurney; formerly prosperous head of a beauty and charm school in her native Vancouver, Canada. Both severed former ties and crossed the interracial barrier to a happiness which was solemnized in 1949. His famed "We'll Meet Again . . . Don't Know Where, Don't Know When," to Audrey, meant him and herself. He and his wife were photographed in Pittsburgh last week during his engagement at the Club Copa.

IT'S CALLED 'PASSING'

What It's Like To Cross Over The Color Line

Blond Dancer, Loop Secretary, Salesman Tell Their Stories

EDITOR'S NOTE—This series of articles has been made available to Courier readers through the kind permission of the Chicago Daily News, in which the series first appeared. The articles evoked so much comment from Chicago citizens that the Courier sought and received permission to run the feature. The "art" of "passing" is nothing new to Negroes, the Courier well knows, but this series may well serve up additional food for thought on the subject. (Second in the series.)

How and why do Negroes "pass"—cross over the color line into the all-white world?

And what's it like when they get there?

Ask some who have passed and they will talk freely about why they moved into the white world.

But they speak cautiously about how they "passed," fearing that they will give away their secret.

Untold thousands of Chicagoans are persons of Negro ancestry now living as whites. Some of them were found by the Daily News.

Many others are going undiscovered, living with their secret, fearful that it will be disclosed.

* * *

HERE ARE the stories of some of those who were willing to talk:

One was a beautiful, fair-skinned woman who once earned a living as a night club dancer in Chicago.

Her name has been in lights. Perhaps you've seen her.

"I grew up on the South Side, living as a Negro," she said.

"One day I applied for a job as a waitress in a restaurant that hires colored girls only as kitchen help.

"The boss never asked me about my race. He just thought I was white and I got the job."

ACTUALLY, she's one-eighth Negro, although her skin is fair and her face angular in a European fashion.

She worked hard as a waitress and got several raises. Then one day the boss asked her what nationally was she.

"I thought that he knew," she said. **"I admitted I was colored.**

"Gee, was he surprised! He wouldn't believe it at first."

A week later she was discharged. The boss said business was in a slump.

SHE TURNED to a dancing career.

"I dyed my hair blond and went to work as a white girl in a night club."

She moved away from the South Side.

"The hardest part was cutting off my family and friends," she said.

"I found plenty of new friends, but you never get a new family."

* * *

DIDN'T SHE fear that she would be destroyed, exposed, embarrassed?

"No, not after the first month or so," she said.

"At first I was frightened when I saw people staring at me. I thought they were looking at my blond hair."

She soon learned they were just looking at a pretty girl.

"I laughed at them then," she said. **"I got a kick out of fooling people who thought they were a superior race."**

* * *

NOT ALL persons who pass are so free of fear. One girl who works as secretary to a Loop executive said:

"I hate to live a lie—and that's what I'm doing."

Then why persist?

"I could never hold my job if the boss knew of my Negro ancestry, never."

Some Negroes have crossed the color line on a full-time basis. The Daily News found a number of them, including an executive and an auto salesman.

One was reported to be living as a white woman in a housing project that has been the scene of racial disorders. She was said to have lived there long before the disorders began.

* * *

BUT FOR every full-time passer, sociologists say that there are a dozen—such as the Loop secretary—who pass part-time.

"From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. I'm white," she said.

"You would have a terrible time convincing the girls in my office that I have a Negro background."

To avoid suspicion, she lives in a neighborhood that's changing from white to Negro.

In an all-white area she would have trouble when her Negro friends visited her. In an all-Negro neighborhood her address would tip off her boss.

* * *

AT 5 P. M. she climbs aboard a street car and disappears from her white business associates.

She is pretty and, no doubt, could have a lot of white friends.

"But I don't," she said. "I have to chop off all attempts by the white people I work with to befriend me socially."

* * *

ONCE, she reported, a young white man asked her repeatedly for dates and lunch, dinner, the theatre, anything. She said no.

"One evening I looked out the street car window and saw him in a car, following me. I transferred and took an 'L' to Howard Street to lose him."

How long will she continue to "pass"?

"I'm going to give up this lie in a couple more weeks," she said. **"I'm going to marry a Negro."**

* * *

SOCIOLOGISTS, such as Dr Paul Mundy of Loyola University, who has studied the subject of "passing," say that this girl's case is typical.

Most Negroes pass into the all-white world for economic reasons.

This is borne out by the case of the auto salesman. He has cut off all relations with his Negro race.

"Unquestionably I have more opportunities and can make more money as a white person," he said.

But he added that he wasn't sure it was worth it.

"White people don't know how to live," he said. **"There is too much tension in their lives. They don't know how to relax as we Negroes do."**

He has reddish hair and a pasty white complexion.

He went to college as a white student and headed a fraternity chapter.

* * *

"ONE NIGHT I went to a dance and was introduced to a girl, supposedly white," he said.

"We had gone to school together as Negro kids. We knew each other at once. We were both 'passing.'

"We danced together and laughed."

Somebody asked what they were laughing at and the girl replied, "Joe's dancing has so much color."

They both laughed again.

Next week: Those who are "passing" tell of the risks they run of being discovered.

Negroes Keep the 'Secret'

'Passing' Takes Careful Plans

EDITOR'S NOTE — This series of articles has been made available to Courier readers through the kind permission of the Chicago Daily News, in which the series first appeared. The articles evoked so much comment from Chicago citizens that the Courier sought and received permission to run the feature. The "art" of "passing" is nothing new to Negroes, the Courier well knows, but this series may well serve up additional food for thought on the subject. (Third in the series.)

For two good reasons, few Negroes who try to "pass" as white are ever discovered.

Generally, they cross the color line into the all-white world only after making careful plans.

Negroes who "pass" are seldom revealed by other Negroes.

* * *

THESE ARE among the findings of Daily News reporters who have looked into the subject of "passing" among Negroes.

The findings are concurred in by scientists who have studied the subject.

"I never worried about my Negro friends giving me away," a young housewife said.

"I lived as a white woman for more than five years.

"Never did a Negro even threaten to tell my secret, although many knew it."

She is of mixed ancestry, more white than Negro.

She is southern European in appearance, with olive skin, silky black hair and flashing brown eyes.

She was reared in the Negro section of another city as a Negro child.

"People called me Negro—and I was Negro in the American sense," he said.

Then, in her late teens, she decided to "pass" to get a better job. She wanted to work in an office.

She made her plans well. She left her native city and came to Chicago.

She checked to make sure her appearance, speech and mannerisms would not betray her.

* * *

SHE CHANGED her name to one with a Spanish sound and even took Spanish lessons to develop a touch of an accent.

She landed an office job, giving her race as white.

One evening she went with some girl fellow-workers, all white, to a movie. As they walked down the street, the girl saw an old friend, a Negro girl from her native city, approaching.

"I was frightened for a moment," she said. "I was afraid I would be caught.

"But my Negro friend looked at me and glanced away without showing any sign of knowing me.

"But I know different."

Others who are "passing" were interviewed by the Daily News and told similar stories.

One, a young man who "passed" while in the Navy, told of encountering an old pal, a Negro youth, on the street at Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

"I snubbed him," the young man said. **"I had to. I was with white friends.**

"If I had knifed that colored kid, I couldn't have felt worse."

* * *

SOCIOLOGISTS who have studied the subject of "passing" say their work shows that Negroes will not betray a person who is "passing" without good cause.

"I would never betray a Negro who is "passing" unless he was doing something to harm me," a Negro attorney told the Daily News.

"I don't think it's any of my business that he 'passes'."

Some other Negro attitudes toward "passing": .. ..

A. stenographer—"If a person can get away with it, that's his business.

"I personally think a person should try to make his way on his merits and not on his color. But I would never expose anyone who was 'passing'."

A businesswoman—"Frankly, I think people make too much issue over race, and they don't know what they're talking about.

"Anyhow, I'd only expose a person who was 'passing' if he did me some harm."

A soldier—"I don't like to see people 'pass" but I would never give one of them away.

"Sometimes when they 'pass' they get awfully high-hat. But that's their business, too."

A girl office worker—"Since race seems to be based predominately on skin color, anyone who can and wishes to do so is welcomed to 'pass' as far as I'm concerned."

* * *

ALMOST ALL Negroes asked for their views expressed the belief that a Negro can spot a person of Negro ancestry even if he is "passing."

Scientists expressed doubt about this.

"Why should they be able to?" asked Dr. Paul Mundy, Loyola University sociologist.

"There doesn't seem to be much scientific basis for their claim."

IT'S CALLED 'PASSING'

'I Crossed Over The Color Line

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-22-54 P.1

30,000 Americans Change Races Each Year; Here's What Happens

(By the Chicago Daily News)

The young man with soft, wavy black hair grinned and said:

"Sure I'm a Negro—a part-time Negro."

What he meant was that his father was a Negro and his mother was of mixed Negro-white ancestry.

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He, their son, lives in a shadowy area between two races.

Like thousands of other American Negroes, he has "passed." He explained the term:

"Passing means you've crossed over the color line into the all-white world."

How many Negroes are passing in Chicago?

Nobody knows, because those who pass lead secret lives.

* * *

BUT THE Daily News found a number of them, and traces of many more.

One is an executive living on the North Shore. His fellow commuters and the people who work for him have no idea that he has any Negro ancestry.

Another is a girl in show business. You may have seen her dance.

Still another is a school teacher in an all-white neighborhood. And one is a successful auto salesman.

"You'll never find all the Negroes who are passing," the young man with soft, wavy black hair said.

"But if you did, you'd be surprised. They're on every level of white society."

He explained that there are two kinds of passing, part-time and full-time.

He estimated that thousands of Chicago Negroes have chopped off all relations with Negro society and moved full-time into white society.

Sat. 11-27-54

EVEN MORE cross the color line from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"When it comes to occupation they are white," said Dr. Paul Mundy, Loyola University sociologist who has studied the phenomenon of passing.

"But as to family and social life, they are Negro."

Dr. Mundy said it has been noted that more men of Negro ancestry pass than do women, and that this is reflected by a greater number of mulatto women than men on census rolls.

"Probably this is because the primary reason for passing is a matter of economics," Dr. Mundy said.

Most Negroes cross the color line in search of a better job, one that would not be open to them as a Negro, he added.

Such was the case of the young man with wavy hair.

We'll call him Joseph—because that's not his name.

Assured that he would not be given away, he told his story.

Joseph was born in the South and brought North as an infant. He's not quite sure what racial mixture resulted in his fair skin.

"If you saw him on the street or in a restaurant and thought about it at all, you'd probably guess he was of Latin stock.

He speaks softly but without trace of a drawl.

* * *

"I WENT INTO the Navy as a Negro and came out a white man," Joseph said.

He explained that midway in his Navy career a clerk at Great Lakes Naval Training Station took a look and decided that Joseph was white. He filled out the record that way.

"I let him do it," Joseph said. "I hadn't done too well in the Navy as a Negro."

He was placed in an all-white outfit and trained as a technician. His discharge papers listed him as white.

WHEN HE got out of the Navy he returned to his family on the South Side. Then he tried to get a job, using the technical training he had gotten from the Navy.

"Once I was clearly told that I couldn't have the job because I was Negro," he said.

"That was enough. I decided to pass."

He said it wasn't an easy decision. It meant cutting off his family and friends.

* * *

HE MOVED to a North Side hotel and tried again to get a job using his technical training. This time, listing himself as white, he got the job.

He made new friends, male and female. They were all white.

"It was kind of funny," Joseph said. "I got a kick out of knowing that I was fooling people.

"As far as I know, none of my white friends ever knew I was of Negro ancestry—none of them."

Then a wonderful thing happened. Joseph fell in love with a girl of Negro racial background who was also passing.

"We both knew about the other from the moment we met," Joseph said.

"Somehow or another, one Negro can always spot another." (Scientists don't agree with him.)

* * *

MARRIED, Joseph and his bride made a decision to return to Negro society.

"We wanted to get back to our families, for one thing," Joseph said. "I guess we also were thinking about kids."

They now have two youngsters. Each is as fair-skinned or fairer than the parents.

"I could take it if I was discovered passing," Joseph said. "But I'd go crazy if my kids were embarrassed in any way."

Now they live in a fringe neighborhood. Joseph's boss still thinks he's all white.

Sometimes of an evening Joseph and his wife go for a ride. And sometimes they stop in an all-white night club to dance.

"We never have any trouble," he said. "We certainly behave ourselves as well as anybody else in the club.

"Does anything else really matter?"

"Intermarriage Mouse"

THE BEST ANSWER we have seen to one of our most familiar demagogic appeals was given by MRS. IRMA B. THOMPSON of Newport News during last week's one-day session of Virginia teachers and administrators (95 per cent of those present white) at the University of Virginia.

During a panel discussion some one asked: "Won't integration of schools lead eventually to intermarriage?"

When she got a chance MRS. THOMPSON arose and said she wished to protest "this little mouse which somebody always turns loose to make the ladies squeal everytime the subject of integration is introduced." She added that she attended an integrated school and felt no urge to marry a white boy.

"Mouse" is a good name for this little distraction, so often heard nowadays.

Dr. Peale's Advice

Give Up White Boy Friend Girl Told

EDITOR'S NOTE — Do you agree — or disagree — with the advice given in the following article by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale? This newspaper will be happy to publish "what you have to say."

NEW YORK — Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, one of America's most prominent clergymen has advised against interracial marriage.

In his column appearing in Look magazine, he answered a letter from a colored girl by advising her to give up a white boy with whom she had fallen in love.

He told his correspondent that he did not believe her affection for the white boy ever would bring her happiness.

"Despite the fine advances that have been made in inter-racial relations, people generally, both Negro and white, do not look with favor upon interracial marriage," he said.

Anti-Marriage Laws Unconstitutional?

The Georgia judge who thinks laws against interracial marriages in Georgia may be in conflict with the recent Supreme Court decision is a little slow in his thinking. This writer took that identical position the afternoon of the day the high court rendered its very controversial judgment.

We said then, and we say now, the basic thesis set up by the court respecting the invalidity of separating people based upon color, reached directly to the question of the constitutionality of statutes which prohibit one person from marrying another, based upon skin color.

In Oklahoma, as well as in Georgia, the state sets up one matrimonial pool, all white, and says no citizen of African strain can enter said pool. It sets up another pool, which is totally black and avers no white blood shall enter said matrimonial pool.

The place and point where Oklahoma exposes bias is when it says Indian blood may enter the white matrimonial pool. There should be some reasonable grounds spelled out in the statutes which justify the distinction made between red and black blood. It could not be based upon intelligence tests, for the Negro has proved in too many ways that he has retentive and inventive genius comparable with whites, while the Indian is held in wardship by the federal government upon the declaration of authorities he fails to meet mental tests sufficient for self sustained existence. We personally do not feel that way about the Indian. We believe if given the same basic opportunity for improvement as other units of the citizenship the Indian would react simi-

n Says Negro Will Mix into Caucasian Population

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 19 —The American Negro eventually will disappear by mixing into the caucasian population, and the main mark he will leave on the whites will be a slightly brunette shade, says a University of California geneticist.

The process will require centuries, but just how long will depend on social developments, says Dr. Curt Stern, a professor of zoology who specializes in the study of heredity. Dr. Stern makes the statements in the October issue of the Scientific American.

There will be two stages of the process, he adds.

First, an increasing number of ostensibly black people who already have a mixture of white in them will become whiter as they mix with other whites and their offspring will become known as white.

This will leave a smaller number of Negroes who can be classed as black. Second, these supposedly little-diluted blacks will be somewhat more African in appearance than the Negro of today. Whether they will mix slowly into the overwhelming larger white group or be taken into it rather rapidly will depend on social considerations of the future.

New York Daily News Starts Series On Passing

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Whites in this city get the unvarnished truth here last week as the Chicago Daily News revealed that as many as 30,000 American Negroes disappear from the census rolls each year—and not because of death.

The article deals with "part-time Negroes" and Negroes who leave their past, and race, behind them. In anonymous interviews with Negroes who have made the top of the social ladder posing as whites, the Daily News reveals how many Negroes have found economic and other advantages in "passing."

The paper says many white executives, professional people, and entertainers, who are idolized or admired by whites, are really Negroes and that it is impossible to detect them because of their Caucasian physical characteristics.

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The paper says many white executives, professional people, and entertainers, who are idolized and admired by whites, are really Negroes and that it is impossible to detect them because of their Caucasian physical characteristics.

The article is being written by interviewing Negroes who are "on every level" of white society passing as whites."

arly. We simply offer the explanation of the fellow who while denying the Indian citizenship at the same time accepts intermingling of white and red blood as desirable. It is a peculiar phenomenom.

Of course the Georgia judge was thinking about marriage laws as they relate in his state to matrimony between whites and Japanese. He was not thinking at all in terms of matrimony between whites and blacks. But we fail to see how it would be constitutional for whites to wed aliens of yellow complexion and yet unlawful for American citizens to marry one another because one happened to be white and the other black. God himself settled the wisdom and common sense of such a marriage in the 12th chapter of Numbers, where the story of Moses' marriage to an Ethiopian (black) woman is told. God became extremely angry with Aaron and Mariam when he discovered they were huffed up about black marrying white. Perhaps the Georgia judge has read this scripture also during his study of the current situation in his state.

The public utterances of Judge T. Bradford Bagley down at Columbia show clearly Dixiecrat thinking is s[illegible]

Talmadge rule before the sheriff could serve papers on him, which charged the hapless fellow with miscegnation. Hate hellions will not be able to reach him in his Philadelphia sanctuary, but there are a million Negroes in Georgia, some of whom, like their white buddies, may have met a comely bride while on the firing line in the Orient. The judge may get to test the constitutionality of Georgia laws on this subject at a time when the groom is black and the bride is yellow. Our candid opinion is that when the court said it is unlawful to separate whites and blacks in classrooms, it by that same yardstick also said it is unlawful to separate white and black at the marriage altar. We think we are sound and consistent in this vitw.

Say Peale Stepped Beyond His Bounds

Gotham Citizens Express Opinions of Mixed Unions

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—Intense resentment toward Dr. Norman Vincent Peale for advising a Negro girl against marrying a white boy was expressed here by a cross-section of citizens who placed the eminent clergyman in the role of an intruder.

Although none of the people questioned by the Courier actually stated "he's got his nerve," nearly all conveyed the impression that Dr. Peale was stepping beyond his bounds in opinionating on a matter most people consider profoundly personal.

TIME AND TIME again, the words "personal matter," "personal problem," "personal issue" were expressed by Negroes who took issue with Dr. Peale.

Of particular interest was the fact that no one suggested that Dr. Peale was anti-Negro, or that he felt Negroes were inferior people.

Rather, they felt that he lacked total understanding of a problem that Negroes feel is akin to religious differences or inequities in social or economic backgrounds.

REACTION HAS been quick, definitive and certain. Without exception, those interviewed offered strong objections to Dr. Peale's counsel, not because they want to marry a white person, but because they do not want to be prohibited from marrying a white person.

Following are statements from representative New Yorkers:

* * *

THE REV. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector, St. Philip PE Church:

"America is a democracy. It is not only a political democracy, but it is the most eminent social democracy in the world so far as its own stated principles and ideals go. Social democracy either begins with marriage or it necessarily includes marriage in its ideals and principles.

"It is not possible to have people of different race, nationalities and religions living together and working together and playing together and bar them from marrying.

"We have a law in several states that gives them equal opportunity to work together and to live together. We now have a national law that requires that they get their education together. These steps are the result of a long process and they were balked for a long time.

"Dr. Peale and many a Christian minister will, in his utterances, uphold the reaction of American democracy in the area of intermarriage, but they know in their hearts that it is wrong to do so and that they will never be able to stem the tide that has already begun to flow freely.

"Intermarriage is as necessarily Christian as interfaith and interracial. We will have to have desegregation in that area of life and it has already begun to move heavily.

"People will always tend to marry whom they love.

"This is 'the positive thinking' that America must really do."

* * *

DR. KENNETH CLARK, Professor of Psychology, City College of New York:

"How does he know? Who are the people who don't look with favor on interracial marriages? Under what conditions do people ask advice? Even if what Dr. Peale says is true, to what extent does the couple want to take that in account? There are dozens of questions I would like to ask Dr. Peale."

* * *

CYRIL HARVEY, salesman:

"Love has no racial barrier. No one has the right to dictate who one must spend the rest of his life with because of color, religion or national origin. This should be solely the decision of those involved. This type of integration will definitely be a factor in a more understanding world."

* * *

ANNA ARNOLD Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York City:

"Marriage is a very personal question. Each individual has to decide for himself whether or not he wants to build a marriage. It is not as easy to build an interracial marriage in this civilization, but who's looking for something easy?

"Pigmentation is important to marriage only because of our particular social setting. These purely physical matters do not make a marriage. Marriage is made up of millions of things: mutual interests and beliefs, faith and confidence in each other, and struggles.

"Experts have a responsibility to offer any information they have which may be helpful to a couple in making a decision. There, their responsibility ends."

* * *

CARL LAWRENCE, publicist:

"In order to end racial and religious discrimination, Americans, regardless of color or creed, must insist on absolute freedom. That means the right to live anywhere in the United States as a first-class citizen. It means also the right to love and marry anyone. I believe in complete equality."

* * *

SARAH VAUGHAN, top song stylist:

"I think Dr. Peale is all wrong. I have always regarded marriage as a personal problem. To further show that he's wrong, I'd point to Dr. Julian Steele and his wife of Boston, the Walter Whites, the Richard Bourne-Vannecks, the George Schuylers and many, many others. These people have enjoyed matrimonial happiness. Would Dr. Peale have advised those people the same way?"

* * *

WILLIAM R. HUDGINS, president, Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association:

"The choice of a mate is entirely a personal matter. The progress of race relations in America has certainly improved the climate for interracial marriages, but it is going to take an improvement in the cultures of all Americans and the courage of those who dare let their hearts, rather than their social mores, control them, to improve this climate.

"If Dr. Peale would simply look heavenward instead of southward, I think he would see the light, too."

* * *

LENA MARTIN, United Nations employe:

"The decision of an interracial marriage should be made, as in any other marriage, by the two persons involved."

* * *

DANIEL BURROUGHS, businessman, former Assemblyman:

"I know of no reason why they couldn't behappy. People are people whether they are Negro or white. Understanding knows no color barrier."

* * *

Atty. J. Robert Rhone:

"Not knowing the socio-economic philosophy of Dr. Peale and basing my comment strictly upon an abstraction of his opinion, and if I, with any degree of validity, may reach a conclusion in respect to the doctor's opinion, I am forced to conclude that he seeks to 'hold with the hounds and run with the hare'."

* * *

Roy Hamilton, recording artist:

"I strongly advise this girl, if she's in love with the fellow, to throw caution that Dr. Peale has urged, to the wind. Ten years from now, should she sit in some secluded place, all alone, and reflect, as Shakespeare said: 'Of all sad things of tongue or pen, is the saddest of these, it might have been'."

Judge in Ga. sees ban on mixed marriage unsound

COLUMBUS, Ga. (ANP) — A judge who married a white soldier and a Japanese divorcee said last week he feels the state law against interracial marriage might not stand up in the U. S. Supreme Court.

But the judge admitted he had written the couple urging them to remarry in a state which does not have such laws "to clear up any doubts."

"It seems in view of the late Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation that the Supreme Court also would hold a law prohibiting marriage between a Caucasian and Japanese or person of color unconstitutional," said City Court Judge T. Bradford Bagley.

HOWEVER, HE JUDGE said "Of course, I didn't perform the ceremony on that basis.

"They had a marriage license issued by the ordinary county clerk and I presumed it was all right," he said. "She looked white. I knew she wasn't colored."

—o O o—

STATE ATTORNEY Gen. Eugene Cook asked Solicitor Gen. Russell C. Davidson to prosecute the couple for violation of the state law against interracial marriage..

But the groom, Robert D. Fisher, 30, and his bride, Temeke Kikushi Stayton, 27, moved from the state to Fisher's former home in Philadelphia a month ago.

Marriage Of Mixed Pair Stirs Georgia

COLUMBUS, Ga. — The marriage of a Fort Benning soldier and a Japanese divorcee has stirred up a controversy over the legality of Georgia's mixed marriage law.

Muscogee county ordinary Henry H. Hunter, jr., said he would assume full responsibility for issuing a license to Robert David Fisher and Tameko Kiskushi Stayton, who were married here last month.

Judge T. Bradford Bagley, of the municipal court, also questioned the legality of the law against mixed marriages. Judge Bagley who performed the ceremony said:

"She looked white. I knew she wasn't a Negro. They had a marriage license issued by the ordinary and I presumed it was all right."

Marriages of white persons o other races, including Japanese are prohibited by an old Georgia law.

Georgia Officials In Trouble Over Marriage Of GI, Jap Girl

ATLANTA, June 12 (AP)—Georgia laws against mixed marriages today posed a threat for an Army veteran, recently discharged from Ft. Benning, Ga., and his Japanese bride.

Robert David Fisher and the former Tameko Kikushi Stayton were married in Georgia last month and left the state after Fisher's discharge. He gave his forwarding address as 1624 W. Louden St., Philadelphia.

Georgia Atty. General Eugene Cook said today he has written Solicitor General Russell C. Davison Jr., of Columbus, calling attention to the marriage, which violated Georgia laws.

Cook said he plans to confer with Davison early next week on what action will be taken.

He said the state's laws not only prohibit marriages between white persons and persons of another race, including Japanese, but provide penalties for issuing a marriage license or performing the wedding. The marriage was reported to Cook by the vital statistics division of the Georgia Health Department. The attorney general is required, under penalty of impeachment, to report such cases to the proper solicitor general for prosecution.

In Columbus, Judge T. Bradford Bagley, who married Fisher and his Japanese bride, commented:

"It seems, in view of the late Supreme Court decision (striking down public school segregation), that the Supreme Court would also hold the law prohibiting marriage between Caucasians and Japanese, or persons of color, is unconstitutional.

"Of course, I didn't perform the ceremony on that basis. She looked white. I knew she wasn't a negro. They had a marriage license issued by the Ordinary, and I presumed it was all right."

Muscogee County Ordinary Henry H. Hunter Jr. determined that "there wasn't anything thought tic here" in issuing the license. "If she had been a person of African descent we would not have issued the license."

Hunter said the license was issured by a clerk who was relatively new on the job, but he acknowledged full responsibility.

Solicitor Davison was not available for comment.

Judge Questions Georgia Interrace Marriage Laws

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State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Friday asked Solicitor Gen. Russell C. Davidson to prosecute the couple the couple for violation of the state law against miscegnation, or interracial marriage. But the groom, Robert David Fisher, 30, and his bride, Temeke Kikushi Stayton, 27, moved fro mthe state to Fisher's former home at Philadelphia a month ago.

2 1954

ILLINOIS

Man Who 'Passed' May Lose Teaching Job

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 3

A Negro high school teacher in Chicago who for years passed as a white man, last week was charged with bringing discredit to the public schools system and teaching profession.

Preferring the charges was Benjamin C. Willis, public schools superintendent, who contends, among other things, that Lawrence Jackson has destroyed his usefulness as a teacher and that his retention would be "detrimental to the discipline and efficiency of the service."

Sec. 12-11-34

Although the charges were based on Jackson's convict background and his recent brushes with the law, a true bill charging him with manslaughter brought to light his dual life as a member of both the Negro and white races.

Jackson was suspended by Willis from his teaching post at the local Harper High school after it was disclosed that he was the owner of a tenement building here where seven persons perished in a blaze last June 11.

Jackson is said to have violated a number of building code and fire prevention regulations during the last six months.

The fire also brought about an investigation of Jackson's background which revealed that he had invaded the so-called "white world."

A fingerprint check made shortly after the fire resulted in the disclosure of the teacher's real racial identity.

Investigation also showed that Jackson was arrested five times between 1919 and 1922.

Willis charged that Jackson lacks "the requisite character, reputation and general fitness necessary for continuance in the position of teacher in the Chicago public schools."

Jackson was to appear before the board of education to answer the charges. He could be suspended outright or reinstated with full back pay.

2 1954

ILLINOIS

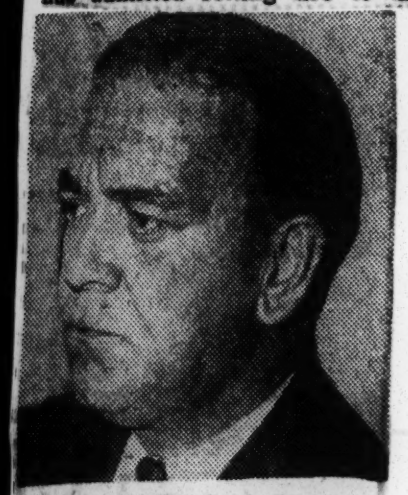
Slum Fire Bares 30 Year Masquerade As White

A Chicago high school teacher was revealed as a Negro by police records after he was indicted for owning a slum building in which seven people burned to death July 11.

Lawrence B. Jackson, 54, had lived as a white man for 30 years, married a white woman, also a school teacher, and lived in Lombard, an all-white Chicago suburb.

Jackson was charged with building and safety code violations in the building.

Marion Gregory, an 11-year-old boy whose father regularly gave him cigarettes, whiskey and beer, has admitted setting fire to the



LAWRENCE B. JACKSON

building in which his family lived. The boy is now in custody.

No Negroes lived in the building, located in an all-white slum.

Jackson was identified by his fingerprints, although for two weeks he denied the prints were his. The record showed he had been arrested five times between 1919 and 1922.

His father was listed as Moses Jackson. A Rev. Moses Jackson was pastor of Chicago's historic Grace Presbyterian church and father of a large family, including a son named Lawrence. Another son, Harry, is now organist of the church.

Teacher may lose job for 'passing'

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Harried Bride In Court

TRUE LOVE TRIUMPHS — Mrs. Lillian Davis Johnson (right) recounts ordeal of arrest and battle against a psychiatric examination to Defender newsman Lee Blackwell (left) as her attorney, Elliot Epstein looks on in Chicago. (Photo by Tony Rhoden)

Defeats Parents In Court Fight

By LEE BLACKWELL

A pretty, brown-haired former Missouri farm girl, who dared marry across the color line over the objections of her parents, walked out of Women's court in Chicago Wednesday — confident that "true love will triumph in the end."

Mrs. Lillian Davis Johnson 26, appeared in court early last month on a disorderly conduct charge and was ordered to take behavior clinic exams. Judge George B. Weiss said he was discharging her for "lack of cooperation."

Mrs. Johnson was arrested January 8 on a warrant signed by her father, Joseph Davis, who objected to her forthcoming marriage to Elgin Johnson, 37, a platter for an electrical manufacturing company.

Her attorney, Elliot Epstein, of 33 N. La Salle, interceded and she was released the following day on $1200 bond, set by Judge Alexander Napoli. She and Johnson were married a few hours after her release.

Napoli and Judge Weiss ordered Mrs. Johnson to take behavior clinic exams, which had been requested by her parents. She refused on advice of Attorney Epstein, who held that the court had no power to order the test.

Epstein said Mrs. Johnson was examined by a private clinical psychologist who forwarded a favorable report to her parents.

Mrs. Johnson told the Defender she went to visit her parents on their farm near Marshall, Mo., during the Christmas holidays because she was "anxious for her family to know all the facts". She informed them she intended to marry Johnson and invited her parents to attend the wedding.

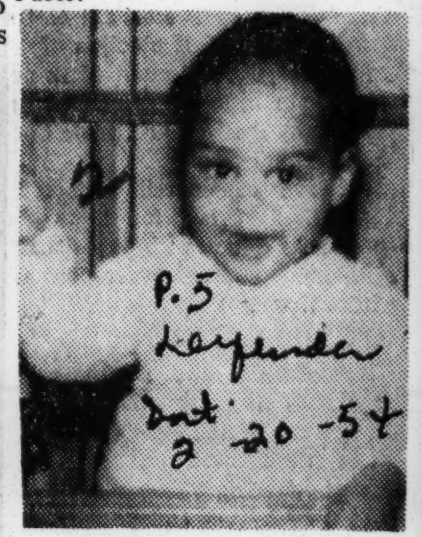
Mrs. Johnson said she was graduated from Marshall, Mo. High school and had attended colleges in Missouri and Wisconsin. She came to Chicago in July of 1950. She said her husband had lived in Chicago most of his life and has been on his present job for 12 years. The Johnsons reside in the Pioneer Co-op apartments at 5433 Dorchester.

In dismissing the case, Judge Weiss declared he felt Mrs. Johnsos "should yield to the request of her parents and submit to a clinical test. However, he pointed out that "the court is not interested in destroying what has happened," referring to her marriage to Johnson.

Seek Mom's OK To Adopt Baby

The mother of an 18-month-old girl is being sought by a Chicago couple, who need the mother's consent to adopt the child.

LORRAINE QUALLS



CELESTINE QUALLS

Object of the search is Mrs Lorraine (Bess) Qualls, formerly of 4510 Woodlawn ave., who disappeared three months ago after leaving the child with Mr. and Mrs. Will Vaughn, 6715 Champlain ave.

Three weeks ago relatives of the missing woman's husband came to Chicago and took the child, Celestine Melodie Qualls, to Omaha, Neb .

Mrs. Vaughan has since received consent from the father to adopt Celestine, providing the mother approves of the adoption.

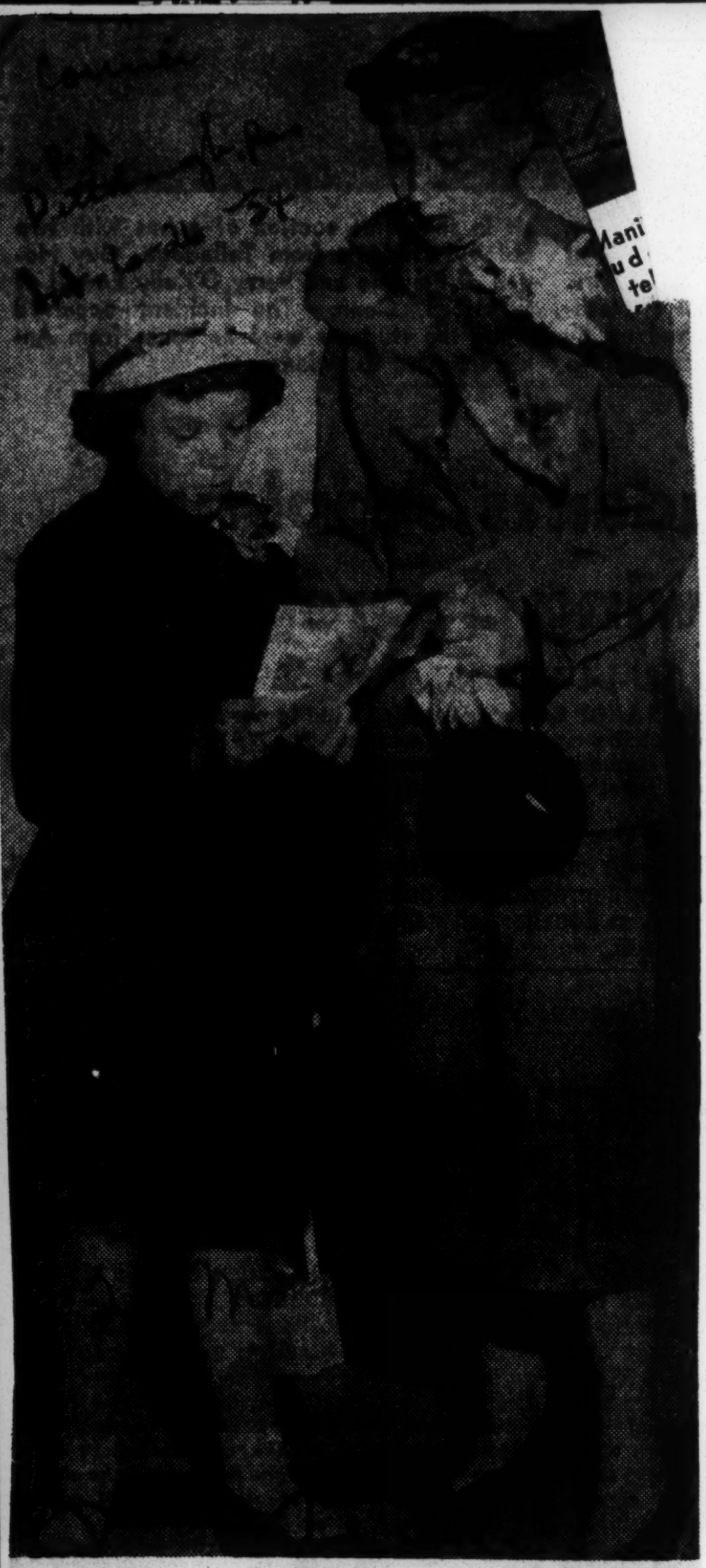
Parents of the infant were separated last year when the father, a Negro, was sent to the Nebraska state penitentiary for seven-year term.

The mother, who is white, left Celestine with the Vaughans, after she was unable to care for it properly. She has not been seen since.

Mrs. Vaughan believes that Mrs. Qualls is still in the Chicago area, perhaps living on the southside.

Anyone knowing of Mrs. Quall's whereabouts should contact Mrs. Helen Vaughan, at 6715 Champlain ave., or phone BUtterfield 8-2369.

LEAVING THE CHURCH following their wedding at Goddard Chapel on the Tufts campus, Medford, Mass, are the former Miss Ione Dugger, 23, of Medford, and Cpl. William Vargus, 24, a Wollaston, Mass. soldier. The bride's mother is Madeline Dugger Garnett of Medford who was named "Massachusetts Mother of the Year" in 1952 by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Interracial marriage climaxed campus romance at Tufts college, from which bride and groom were graduated in 1952. Couple will live in Chicago.



Emily Grows Up— This rare photo shows Mrs. Julian Steele of Boston (she's the former Polly Dawes and niece of former Vice President Dawes) and her ten-year-old daughter, Emily Dawes Steele. Mr. Steele is a recent appointee to the Parole Board in Massachusetts and is moderator of the Town of Newbury and moderator of the Massachusetts Conference of the Congregational Christian Church. — Ray Coleman Photo.

Ex-Socialite Divorces Billy Daniels

Martha Brauen, former Massachusetts socialite, obtained a Juarez divorce decree ending her four year marriage to Billy Daniels, Negro entertainer today. Mr. Daniels, now appearing in Miami Beach, did not contest the action which was granted on Mrs. Daniels' charge of "mental cruelty."

The marriage of the pretty white heiress and the "Black Magic" singer created a sensation in January, 1950. The bride's parents, a prominent New England family, opposed the marriage.

Martha, a graduate of exclusive private schools, had come to New York to embark on a stage career when she met and became infatuated with Mr. Daniels, who was appearing in a night club at the time. It was love at first sight, the couple reported of their wedding day. Three years later, when the marriage was obviously on the rocks, Mr. Daniels blamed his love of show business for the couple's "incompatibility."

As she left the Juarez courtroom today, Miss Brauen commented: "Now I need a tequila to take the bad taste out of my mouth."

The Billy Daniels shortly after their marriage.

TOASTING THE FUTURE — Dunstan Haettenschwiller, former Army sergeant and Korea veteran, and his bride, the former Miss Alice-Evelyn Davis, toast their future happiness at reception following their wedding at St. Mark's church in New York. They met at New York's Friendship House, where both served as volunteer workers. After a Canadian honeymoon, newlyweds will make their home in Plattsburg, N. Y., where groom will study to become a teacher in elementary education. (INP)

MARRIED IN NYC—The former Mrs. Mary Tobias Dean and Sherwood Messner who were married last Thursday at the Riverside Chapel in New York City are shown at a reception at the bride's Riverside apartment. Mrs. Messner is the daughter of Dr. Channing Tobias; the bridegroom is national program director of the United Cerebral Palsy Fund. The couple left for a honeymoon in Acapulco, Mexico, for two weeks.

(N.Y. Age Photo)

Heiress Married To Negro TV Aid

Mrs. Helen Leidesdorf Grumbach Sonnenborn and Charles A. Banks, Negro television production man, have been married, it was learned today.

The bride's father, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, president and director of the Pershing Square Building Corp., Murray Hill Operating Co., 100 Park Ave. Corp. and other firms, was "stunned" at the news, but "wished me luck," Mrs. Banks said.

This is the third wedding for Mrs. Banks and the second for Mr. Banks, divorced in 1947 from singer Flya Canty. Mrs. Banks was first married to George J. Grumbach, official of the American Lead Pencil Co., in 1940, and she divorced him in 1944. They have one son, George Jr., 12.

In 1947 Mrs. Banks married Rudolph G. Sonnenborn, of L. Sonnenborn Sons, Inc., 300 Fourth Ave. They were divorced last August. He is now married to Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks, who live at 127 W. 111th St., were married New Year's Eve in Nashua, N. H., and remarried Friday at the Presbyterian Church of the Master, 122nd St. and Morningside Ave. The two went on a tour of 24 Army and Navy hospitals over the holidays, with 40 entertainers.

No Divorce For Medic's Girl Friend

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Beautiful Mrs. Elinor Ohms, wife of musician Freddie Ohms, carried on such a "open and notorious" relationship with Dr. Charles F. Baker, prominent Long Island physician that the court declared she was not entitled to a divorce.

That was the decision of a Supreme Court justice in Mrs. Ohms' suit for divorce from her $12,000-year trombonist. The judge did, however, award Freddie and his shapely wife a separation, which both had seeked.

The judge, in handing down his decision, cited a statement made by Mrs. Ohms to the Nassau, Long Island, authorities last April when Elinor accused Dr. Baker of stealing a $2,000 mink stole following a quarrel.

She had told police at that time she had carried on an adulterous relationship with Baker since 1948.

The statement received so much publicity that it left Mr. Ohms "upset, embarrassed and hurt," and constituted cruel and inhuman treatment, the judge explained.

However, he said, Ohms lost his right to a divorce from his wife when he admitted at an alimony hearing last Summer that he had condoned his wife's relationship with Dr. Baker prior to April, 1953. Her affairs with Dr. Baker continued until April of 1953, the court found.

Mrs. Ohms had Baker arrested on the mink charges last April following a quarrel about a salesman with whom Baker found Elinor in a compromising position. She later dropped the charge and denied that the quarrel was over the salesman.

Involved in the Ohms' separation are two children, ages 11 and 4. The judge reserved decision until Feb. 10 as to who will get custody of them. Until the decision, the children will remain with the mother. Ohms must pay her $75 a week alimony and $40 for the children.

GOTHAM NUPTIALS — Mrs. Helen Leidesdorf Sonneborn Banks, wealthy divorcee, and her new husband, Charles Banks, entertainer and promoter. Performing the ceremony was the Rev. James Robinson, pastor of Church of the Master.—Layne Photo.

Ohms Says He Saw Rival Leaving Home

Mrs. Elinor Ohms, shown last April in Mineola courthouse, with Dr. Baker. Photo by Drennan.

Accuses Negro Doctor in L.I. Trial; Tells Why He Left His Wife

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 21.—Freddie Ohms, trombonist, testified today that several times he returned home late in the summer of 1948 to find Dr. Charles F. Baker, a Negro physician, leaving the house. On one occasion, he said, it was early morning and he found his wife reclining on a chaise on the porch and wearing only a flimsy nightgown.

Mr. Ohms was testifying in Supreme Court in the divorce action which he has brought against his wife, Mrs. Elinor Ohms, a stunning brunette, in which he names Dr. Baker co-respondent. Being tried simultaneously before Justice Percy D. Stoddart is Mrs. Ohms' suit for separation in which she charges abandonment.

Mr. Ohms said he left his wife when he was satisfied that he was not the father of her son, now 4. Also, he said, because he did not regard his wife a fit mother for their daughter Leslie, 11, whose custody he seeks.

The musician said that his wife indicated she was no longer faithful to him a few days after he got out of the Army in 1946.

At that time, he tesified, she told him she was in love with Harry Simeon, an arranger for Fred Waring's orchestra. He said she wanted to leave him, but he told her "I don't think you should at this time."

When Mr. Ohms left the stand, his attorney, Meyer Goodman, applied for uermission to have a blood test made to determine if his client was the father of the boy whose parentage is questioned. Such a test could not prove that Mr. Ohms is the father, but it could prove that he is not. Justice Stoddart reserved decision.

Mr. Ohms, 34, lives at 231 Washington Ave., Roosevelt, L. I. His estranged wife, 30, is living at 640 Macon Pl., Uniondale, L. I.

Dr. Peale's Stand Called 'Ridiculous'

Vicki Can Cook Says Dick Bourne-Vanneck

Ex-Age Publisher, Wife Find Mixed Marriage 'Easy'

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK — "It's far more important to know if my prospective bride snores or if she can cook than speculating about the pitfalls of interracial marriages," laughed Richard Bourne - Vanneck, engineer and former publisher of the New York Age, who has been happily married for twelve years to pretty little brown Vicki Bourne - Vanneck.

Britishers both, the Bourne-Vannecks have been in this country for five or six years and have made complete adjustments both to the American way of life and to the interracial-marriage way of life, if there is such a thing.

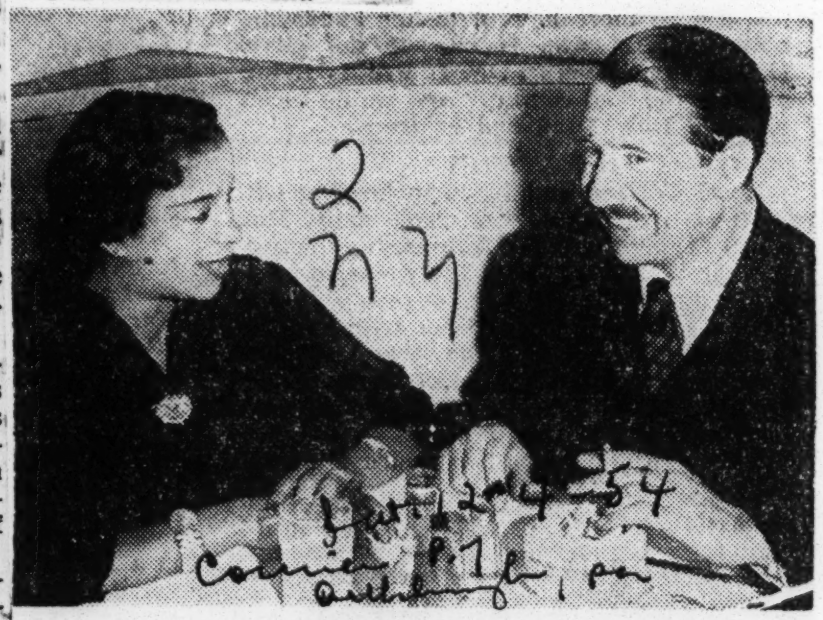
Asked about their life together and their opinions of Dr. Norman Vincent Peale's advising a Negro girl not to marry a white boy, the Bourne-Vannecks felt that Dr. Peale's stand was "ridiculous."

"ACTUALLY," Mr. Bourne-Vanneck said, "We have never really taken stock of our racial differences and what it has meant in our relation. If, before we had married, we had had misgivings, questions and fears about our life together, we never would have gotten married. Nor should anyone else under those circumstances. We were simply in love, we had a number of mutual interests and we wanted to be together."

Mrs. Bourne-Vanneck added that "the couple who sought Dr. Peale's advice should be looked upon as a boy and girl, not as a white person and a colored person."

Mrs. Bourne-Vanneck, incidentally, will soon present her husband with their first child. They are ecstactically happy about it.

When they were married in a Catholic Church in London, England, and had their reception at the Savoy Hotel there, the Courier carried a full page of pictures of the event.



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD BOURNE-VANNECK
. . . "I care more about her cooking than her color"

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BANKS
Wed in Harlem ceremony

Wealthy divorcee wed to ex-dancer

Banks marries Mrs. Sonnenborn in Harlem's Church of Master

NEW YORK—A wealthy divorcee, heir to the fortune of a partner in one of New York's largest accounting firms, was married in Harlem, Thursday, to a former [illegible] of ceremonies at Small's Paradise, Harlem's biggest nightclub.

The marriage, performed by the Rev. James Robinson in his Church of the Master, United Miss Helen Leidesdorf-Grumbach-Sonnenborn, daughter of wealthy Park ave. Certified Public Accountant S. D. Leidesdorf, and Charles Banks, dancer and toastmaster and well known personality in Harlem circles.

An unconfirmed report said the couple was first married in a civil ceremony in New Hampshire Dec. 31, but fear of annullment of that marriage by the bride's father caused them to come to Harlem for a church ceremony.

The Thursday marriage was said to be third for the 33-year-old Miss Liedesdorf. She is reported to have first married George Grumback, Vice. president of the American Pencil Co., the father of her 13-year-old son.

After divorcing Mr. Grumbach, she reportedly married millionaire oil man Rudolph Sonnenborn.

This marriage also ended in divorce; and Mr. Sonnenborn allegedly made a settlement of $300,000 to the former wife on Aug. 18 of last year.

Sonnenborn married Mrs. Dorsey Schiff, publisher of the New York Post.

Banks Highly Respected

Mr. Banks has long been known in Harlem as a night club and theatrical impressario.

At one time he was a member of the board of directors of the American Guild of Variety Artists and is highly respected in theatrical circles both up and down town.

The couple is said to have met in a Harlem night club. Mr. Liedesdorf, father of the bride, is recognized as one of the most successful Certified Public Accountants in New York and handles the accounts of some of the largest firms in the city.

Miss Liedesdorf is reported to own extensive property on Park ave.

The honeymoon destination of the couple, if they planned one, could not be learned.

Leaves rich home for Harlem apt.

By JAMES L. HICKS

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.—The rags to riches Cinderella story of the poor little girl who married rich will be sharply reversed here [illegible] white millionaire's daughter moves out of her $472 - per-month-month Park Ave. hotel suite to join her colored husband in his $80-a-month apartment in lower Harlem.

The reversal of the time-honored theme will come when Mrs. Helen Sonnenborn, wealthy divorcee daughter of one of New York's richest business families, moves from the swank Sulgrave hotel suite at 67th st. and Park Ave., to the apartment of her newlywed colored husband, Charles Banks at 127 W. 111th st., in Harlem.

Helen, who is known to be extremely wealthy in her own right, after divorcing two millionaires, is also reported to be heir to the $30 million fortune of her father, S. D. Leidesdorf, head of the largest certified public accountant firm in the nation.

Married Twice

The couple was married in a civil ceremony in New Hampshire last December, and was married again in a church ceremony in Harlem early this year, when it became known that the bride's father was seeking to annul the civil ceremony.

Saturday night, at Monte Proser's plush La Vie En Rose night club, this reporter, his wife, Daisy, Melvin Patrick, another newspaperman, and Stanley Brown, dance director of Boston, were guests of the newlyweds at a party to watch the inimitable song styling of Dorothy Dandridge, currently starring at La Vie.

Both Helen and Charles were enthusiastic about their move from Park Ave. to Harlem.

Vivacious Personality

Helen, who has a vivacious personality, appeared at La Vie wearing a full - length white ermine coat, which was so expensive the management prevailed upon her to keep it on her shoulders rather than shoulder the responsibility of checking it in the check room.

She wore a pink colored strapless scroll embroidered silk gown with silver evening slippers and carried a silver evening bag.

There were two strings of pearls at her neck clasped with a diamond pin. She wore her hair in a long cascade style, curled at the ends.

Extremely Happy

The couple appeared extremely happy over the fact that Helen's wealthy father has finally given his blessings to their

She said that when her father

Helen said her father was still fearful of her moving to Harlem, but she said she told him she had once been robbed at 67th st. and Park ave., and that she would be happy to live in Harlem, where she was sure she would not get such treatment.

Whe said that when her father finally saw that she would move in spite of his pleas, he said to her, "All right, I'll come up to see you often. You can do a lot of good for Harlem and I want you to do all you can."

The debonair Banks, who was born into show business where he was a dancer and night club emcee, but who is now a television producer, was the perfect picture of the attentive husband.

He tipped the door man, head waiter, and hat check girl generously and paid the $60 check for our party with a $100 bill

Helen confined her drinking "to gin on the rocks," with water and lemon and insisted that it be brought to her in a low "old fashioned" glass.

She told this writer, "I have a habit of knocking over taller glasses."

Dandridge Sings

When the lights were lowered and Dorothy Dandridge sang her hit number, "[illegible] out the Candle," Helen leaned against her husband's chest and the couple held hands. They moved through the swank cafe society circles with perfect ease.

Pearl Bailey and her white husband, Louis Bellison, and Mrs. Don Redmond, wife of the orchestra leader, were among the first to greet them when they arrived.

They were also warmly greeted by other couples and parties, including Joe Louis, who was at the club with a California beauty, and Jimmy Richardson, Harlem union leader.

Attended Affair

Earlier in the evening, the Bankses attended an affair at the Theresa Hotel in honor of W. C. Handy and his wife and were making merry at Harlem's Red Rooster, when this writer and his wife joined the party to go to La Vie.

The couple have been living since their marriage at the Sulgrave. Banks once owned the Harlem apartment house where they will now live. He has lived there 23 years.

'BLACK MAGIC' LOSES POTENCY:

Billy Daniels divorced by pretty, heiress wife

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Billy Daniels, stylistic night club and television singer of popular songs, last Saturday, was in formed here that attractive Back Bay socialite, Mrs. Martha Brauen Daniels, had obtained a divorce from him in Mexico.

The pair was wed in January, 1950, against the opposition of Martha's Massachusetts prominent white parents in a ceremony that created a sensation in New York where Billy had broken records with his discing of the tune, "Old Black Magic."

Martha, a graduate of exclusive private schools, had come to New York to embark on a stage career when she met and became infatuated with Billy, who was playing in a night club at the time.

"Love At First Sight"

They reported on their wedding day that "it was love at first sight;" but three years later their marital ship had apparently struck a rock; and Mr. Daniels blamed show business for their incompatibility.

The charges upon which Mrs. Daniels was granted a divorce in Juarez, "mental cruelty," were not contested by her husband. The couple has no children.

The Billy Danielses shortly after their marriage in January, 1950

The Attorney said Mrs. Daniels met the singer while he was appearing in a New York night club. They were married in New Jersey in 1950 and separated a few months ago.

Mrs. Daniels reportedly left for New York after the divorce was granted. Daniels is said to be appearing at a Miami Beach night club.

Billy Daniels Divorced By Society Wife

JUAREZ, MEX.—(INS)— The former Martha Brauen, Long Island socialite, was granted a divorce from Billy Daniels, noted singer, on Thursday in second Civil Court in Juarez.

Mrs. Daniels, whose divorce petition alleged mental cruelty, was quoted by her Attorney as saying she married Daniels because she liked his singing but found marriage with him was "impossible."

Field heiress loses fight .

Gives up daughter to be with Bruce

NEW YORK— The heiress to the Marshall Field millions, Thursday, gave up her fight to get her divorced husband to permit her to take their daughter to England and signed an agreement giving up custody of the child.

She had intended to move to England to be with her present husband, Ellsworth Bruce, colored, by whom she had another child, a son, on Dec. 10, but the former husband got a court injunction stopping her from taking the child with her.

Bruce, a graduate of Howard university, is in London, studying psychiatry at the University of London under Anna Freud, daughter of the late Sigmund Freud, and is living in an "unsegregated community" near London.

Bruce's "Ex-Wife" Sues

The injunction had been granted the father, Dr. MacChesney Goodall Jr. and the heiress, Mrs. Bettine Field Bruce, after it was shown that in the original custody agreement in 1947, neither parent could take their child, then 2, out of the country.

Under terms of last week's agreement, the daughter will stay in this country to continue her education, visiting her mother in England during school vacations.

A second court action involving Mrs. Bruce was filed last November in Philadelphia by Mrs. Virginia Reid Bruce charging that the Chicago heiress and Bruce were married illegally in the Virgin Islands and that the plaintiff is his rightful wife.

In the Heart of Town

She Went Riding In Birthday Suit

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Shoppers in the Longview suburb of this city were shocked at the noon-day spectacle of a stark naked woman riding through town with a drunken white man.

The sight would have bugged the eyes of the most mundane witness without the interracial angle, but to see the completely nude ginger-hued Negro woman waving to pedestrians across her white companion was something new in "integration."

* * *

ALBERTA LOCKHART, who gave her age as 30, but actually looked to be nearer 25, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail by Judge Earl Parser of the Wendell Recorder's Court last week. Her companion, Donald Hancock, 39, was given ninety days suspended sentence upon payment of $119.50.

Patrolman John T. Rowe quoted Hancock as saying that he and the woman had been drinking gin together. Rowe said he observed the car swerving from side to side about three miles east of the city limits. He said the woman was still hanging out of the car hollering and waving at passers-by. The patrolman stated that the only woman's apparel found in the car at the time of the couple's arrest was a pair of dungarees which were wadded up and pushed under the front seat of the car.

Rowe was charged with drunken driving and the Lockhart woman was charged with public drunkenness and indecent exposure.

* * *

R. R. THOMPSON, clerk of the Wendell Recorder's Court, told this reporter, "Well, I don't guess you boys can make much out of this one, eh?" We responded simply that we were sure the woman would have been charged with attempting to mongrelize the race.

Negro Held; Claims White Woman, Wife

A Kansas City, Kansas Negro, whose "crime" seems to be that he claims to be the common-law husband of a Tulsa white woman, has been held by Tulsa police officials since Tuesday, July 6, facing possible charges of Mann Act violation. Also in police custody are the woman and her 15-yearold daughter, who were arrested with the man at a whiskey joint on North Madison.

The woman, Mrs. Rosie Brashear, 35, had been sought for the past two months by Tulsa county juvenile authorities and police for investigation of child neglect. She was jailed as was the Negro man, Lonnie Adams, 38. The woman's daughter, Claudeen Russell, 15, was taken to the Mohawk Girls' home for detention.

The night of the arrest, the girl told police officers that she had been 'well treated' by Adams, her common-law Negro step-father.

Rhea Folger, county juvenile court investigator, and Sgt. Beula Johnson of the police juvenile bureau had been attempting to locate the group in Tulsa after getting information about them. May 1.

Sgt. Johnson said she had a report the Tulsa white woman and her daughter were living in Kansas City with Adams and that they had close association with other Negro men.

The F.B.I. had said at that time they planned to question them.

Kansas City police arrested Mrs. Brashear and Adams in Kansas City, Kans., but Tulsa authorities were unable to claim jurisdiction against them. They couldn't be returned to Tulsa, Sgt. Johnson said, and were subsequently released.

The Kansas City juvenile authorities said Adams, Mrs. Brashear, and the girl occupied one room there, furnished with only one bed and a pallet.

Tulsa friends of Adams said the white woman and her daughter followed him here, when he came here recently on business.

Patrol Sgt. Bill Craig and Officer Kermit Horn and Mack Polk arrested the trio in a whiskey joint at 1824 North Madison avenue. They said the woman and her daughter hid in a restroom when they entered.

2 1954

Test Mixed Marriages In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. — The constitutionality of Virginia's laws against racial intermarriage are being tested by a Chinese seaman whose marriage to an American white woman was annulled by the Portsmouth Circuit court.

The union was dissolved on the ground that Virginia law does not recognize marital bonds between a Caucasian and non-Caucasian.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals last week agreed to review the case of seaman Ham Say Nain, who contended in his appeal that the circuit court exceeded its authority and that Virginia's law against racial intermarriage are in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Ham was married on June 26, 1952, to Ruby Elaine Nain in Elizabeth City, N. C. The couple returned to Norfolk to live.

Several months later, they separated and Mrs. Nain petitioned for an annulment on grounds of adultery, but asked that the marriage be dissolved because of the racial intermarriage ban is adultery should not be shown.

Carlo From Italy Takes Oath; Sam's His Uncle Now

Eight year old Carlo Corneal Van Zandt, one of Italy's brown babies, was sworn in as a citizen of the United States Tuesday morning by Federal Judge Philip Sullivan.

The ceremony was performed in the old Chicago Postoffice building at Dearborn and Quincy in the presence of his adopted mother, Mrs. Dorothy Van Zandt, 3642 Prairie ave., a Doolittle elementary school teacher, and her other son, Mario, age 4.

Carlo is a native of Leghorn, Italy. He was adopted in Italy in 1947 by Mrs. Van Zandt when she was visiting her husband, Elliott who at that time was a member of the U. S. Armed Forces.

Three years later young Carlo and his mother came to America and arrived in Chicago one week before the 63rd and State streetcar-gasoline truck collision and explosion which cost 33 lives. It actually took three years to secure a visa for the youngster.

Owing to more red tape in adopting war babies, it became necessary for Carlo's re-adoption in 1951. This occured in Vicksburg, Miss., Mrs. Van Zandt's native home. Then it required another year to acquire naturalization papers for the boy.

Mrs. Van Zandt told the Defender that it is improbable that she will ever return to Italy or any other country in Europe again. She said her husband, a former well known Chicago athlete, is coaching basketball at the University of Milan, a position he held at one time in Instanbul. Turkey.

He served in the army from 1944 to 1947 she said and while the famous Globetrotters were making one of their world tours, he served as their guide throughout Italy. He also participated in the Olympic basketball games played in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1951, she said.

EIGHT YEAR OLD CARLO Van Zandt (2nd from left) one of Leghorn, Italy's Brown Babies, watches attentively as his adopted mother, Mrs. Dorothy Van Zandt, 3642 Prairie ave., a Chicago school teacher, adds her signature to naturalization papers making Carlo eligible to become an American citizen. Looking on are Mario Van Zandt, Carlo's brother and Mary Cleveland (left) U. S. immigration employee. A few minutes later, the youngster took the oath, along with 400 other people which was administered by Judge Sullivan.—Defender photo by Rhoden.

JAPAN'S "OCCUPATION" CHILDREN POSE SERIOUS PUZZLE AT SCHOOL

Black Dispatch P. 5

Mixed Bloods of Both Black and White Restless and Violent From Substandard Homes

FOUR HUNDRED ILLEGITIMATES IN TOKYO

Dat. 6-3-54

TOKYO, Japan — (ANP) — The offspring of GIs in Japan have been described as good pupils whose future will depend in a large measure on their home environment and the attitude of adults here.

A report to the education ministry showed that there are more than 400 such pupils who have completed the first grade school. Of them, 19 percent are of Negro fathers, and 81 percent of white.

While the offspring, known as "Occupation" children, were described as generally alert, bright and active, they also were called restless and at times violent.

Here is what a teacher said of her pupil of Negro father:

"In class he is third in height, first in running and above the average in IQ. However, he is hot-tempered and violent. He easily engages in fights with his friends. He is often absent without notice. He spoils books and notebooks."

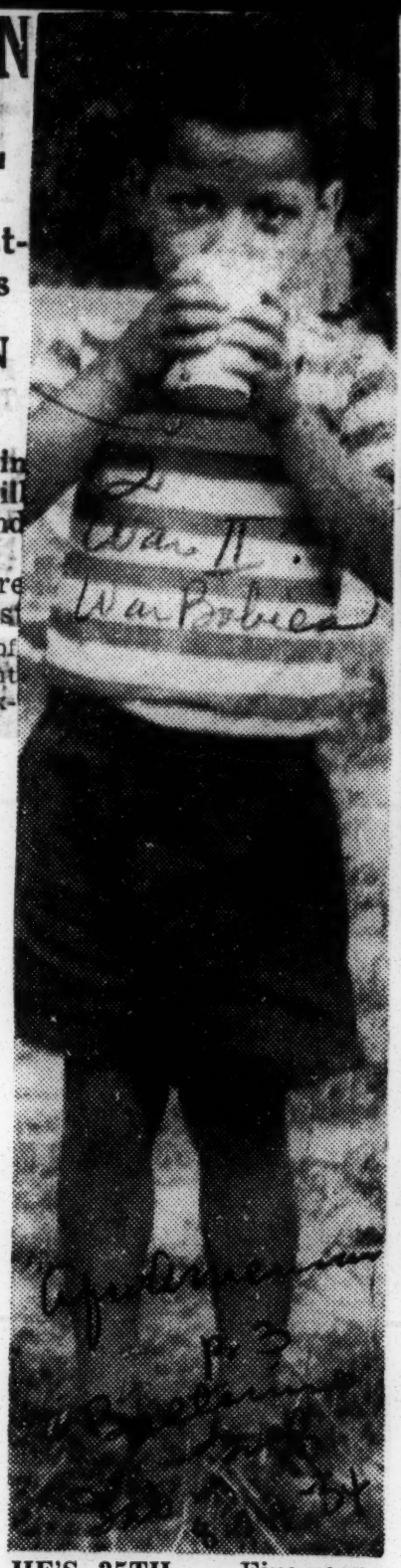
When the teacher visited the boy's home, she discovered he lived in a poverty-stricken, overcrowded home where he receives almost no love and affection from his mother.

What is true of this boy's home life also is true of many other pupils of mixed parentages.

At this stage, there is not outright discrimination against the pupils. Several factors are responsible for this. One is a law which forbids discrimination. Another is the relatively young age of the pupils. They, in the main, do not realize the differences.

How the "occupation" children will be received in the future depends on the attitude of the adults. If the parents are able to free themselves of prejudice, teachers here feel, then the future of mixed children is not so bleak. However, one newspaper, in commenting on the situation, said:

"The 'occupation' children, no matter how inconspicuous in school now, are on a very shaky, fragile and vulnerable stand that can be swayed by any wind of social prejudice that is presistent in Japan, where feudalistic thinking still dominates society."



HE'S 35TH — Five-year-old Malcolm Stubblefield Jr., who becomes the 35th German war baby whose adoption was arranged by the AFRO's Mabel Grammer. The youngster hails from Mannheim, Germany. His parents, the senior Stubblefields of Washington introduced him to friends during a shower at their summer cottage at Oyster Harbor

Herald Tribune Sat 10-9-54

P. 5

Associated Press wirephoto

She Adopts Eight Youngsters in Germany

Mrs. Mabel Grammar and the children she and her husband, Army Warrant Officer Oscar Grammar, adopted in Germany. They are shown in their home in Washington yesterday. Mr. Grammar was transferred from Germany to Fort Belvoir, Va. The children, born to German girls and American soldiers, are, clockwise: Eugenia, six; Roswitha, seven; Peter, seven; Karen, eight; Wera, seven; Edward, eight, and Mabel, five. The eighth child is two-year-old Oscar jr. Mrs. Grammar has helped to place 500 children of mixed blood in homes.

AFRO WRITER, hubby home from Germany with their eight children. Mrs. Mabel Alston Grammer, former AFRO writer, and her husband, Oscar G. Grammer, are shown here with the eight children they adopted while residing n Germany where Mr. Grammer was a warrant officer. They arrived last week, will reside in Washington. While in Germany Mrs. Grammer arranged the adoption of 35 children by American families through the cooperation of the AFRO-AMERICAN.

FIRST BROWN BABIES—The first brown babies to enter the state were adopted and brought here by Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Young of Pine Bluff. The babies are children of Negro men and German women. They are shown immediately upon their arrival at Adam Field with their newly acquired mother and father. Holding the children is Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, who flew down from New York on the same plane. Father W. J. Jans, is also shown in foto.

Says Germans care for Brown Babies

By ALICE A DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON

The German government has made no effort to provide special facilities for the care and training of its "brown children," according to Mrs. Irmgard Hernig.

Many citizens are putting forth every possible effort to prepare these children for perhaps gradual but finally complete integration into the society of their country, she said.

Mrs. Hernig is one of the three German women visiting this country to study the trade - union movement, under the Department of State's International Education Exchange Program.

She is chief of the White Collar and Government Workers Section of the Women's Division of German Federation of Trade Unions. She said she has been interested in the "brown baby" situation in Germany and has found some time to work on the problem.

30,000 Brown Children

In an interview at the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the German labor leader said she had no idea of the number of colored children in Germany, but she assumed that there are 25,000 or 30,000.

Many of these children are being retained in their own homes by their own mothers and being reared in a normal environment. Some are being reared along with white brothers or sisters in cases where mothers already had children by previous marriages, or had married since the birth of their "brown baby" and have children by their present husbands.

Integrated In Families

Some are reared by grandparents. These children pose no real problem. But in cases where these brown children have been abandoned for some reason, efforts had to be made to find homes for them. In such instances, she said, organizations set up by individuals or supported by private funds (perhaps similar to our Community Chest) have assumed the responsibility of trying to find places for these children to live.

They place them in homes of foster parents whenever possible because they want them to be adjusted to family life. Every effort possible is made to prevent sending them to institutions.

If these children can be brought up in homes where there are large families they learn to live together with other children and develop sort of a self assurance so necessary when they enter the public schools along with white children.

Pastor Adopts 25

She spoke of a "pastor" who had opened a place in Biohlefeld West Phalia, to care for some of these brown babies. He has taken in about 25 or 30 of these children who are growing up in a home - like atmosphere along with his own five children.

Many other such places are scattered throughout Germany, she thought. People are interested in this problem, she said, because it is a humane one. The spiritual need of these children is much greater than the material need, she added.

Giving this entire interview through an interpreter, Mrs. Hornig admitted that a great deal of prejudice does exist against these dark children but she felt that as they grow older they will be accepted more readily into the normal life of their country.

But she frankly stated that she felt that these darker young people would always have to excel in whatever field they entered in order to compete for jobs.

There will always remain a certain prejudice against them, thought Mrs. Hornig, unless they prove to be above the average. That is why it is so necessary that they be given a good start in life and the very best of training.

Education Needed

She further mentioned that the civic and labor leaders have a job to do in Germany to educate parents to train their white children to accept these brown children on equal bases, and to break down any feeling of prejudice which might exist against them, or any feeling of superiority over them.

The German teachers union is very interested in this phase of the problem. They have published a booklet, called "I'm a Negro Boy" for distribution to parents.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to instruct adults on what they are expected to do to help this movement of complete integration which has become so necessary in that country.

Church leader to see brownbabies

NEW YORK—Gordon L. Hall, public relations officer for St. Martin's Episcopal church, sails Jan. 29 for a two-month goodwill tour of Britian. Hall will visit the brown babies of Britian on his tour.

Members of the congregation, led by Mrs. Delores Jones, president of St. Martin's parish helpers, will bid Hall bon voyage at the pier following a reception given by the church's old - age pensioners in the parish lounge.

Archbishop Of Canterbury

In London, the official will present to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey F. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher a recording of the Royal Dutch bells of St. Martin and a scroll of good wishes signed by members of the congregation.

Mr. Hall will then join his mother, Mrs. Marjorie H. Cooper, at Sissinghurst Castle, Cranbrook, before leaving with her on a tour of orphanages to get a first hand look at children our of wedlock to British girls and colored American GI.'s.

GERMAN WOMAN VISITOR TELLS WASHINGTON GROUP ABOUT POST-WAR BROWN BABIES' PLIGHT

Abandoned Children Receive Aid From Organizations Similar to U. S. Community Chest

MANY MOTHERS REARING THEIR HALFBREEDS

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

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Giving this entire interview through an interpreter, Mrs. Hornig admitted that a great deal of prejudice does exist against these dark children but she felt that as they grow older they will be accepted more readily into the normal life of their country.

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She further mentioned that the civic and labor leaders have a job to do in Germany to educate parents to train their white children to accept these brown children on equal basis, and to break down any feeling of prejudice which might exist against them, or any feeling of superiority over them.

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She was 82 years old and until death was active in church and community.

Her funeral was held Thursday at Flipper's Chapel at 2:00 p. m., Rev. J. E. Hughes, pastor.

Josephine Baker Lauds Soviet, Plans Trip There

By Associated Press

TOKYO, May 6.—Josephine Baker, St. Louis-born Negro singer, issued a statement today saying she plans a trip to Russia "where many races live in harmony."

Miss Baker's statement was released through the Elizabeth Saunders Orphans Home where she adopted two tiny Japanese boys while on a concert tour of Japan. She and the babies left for Paris yesterday.

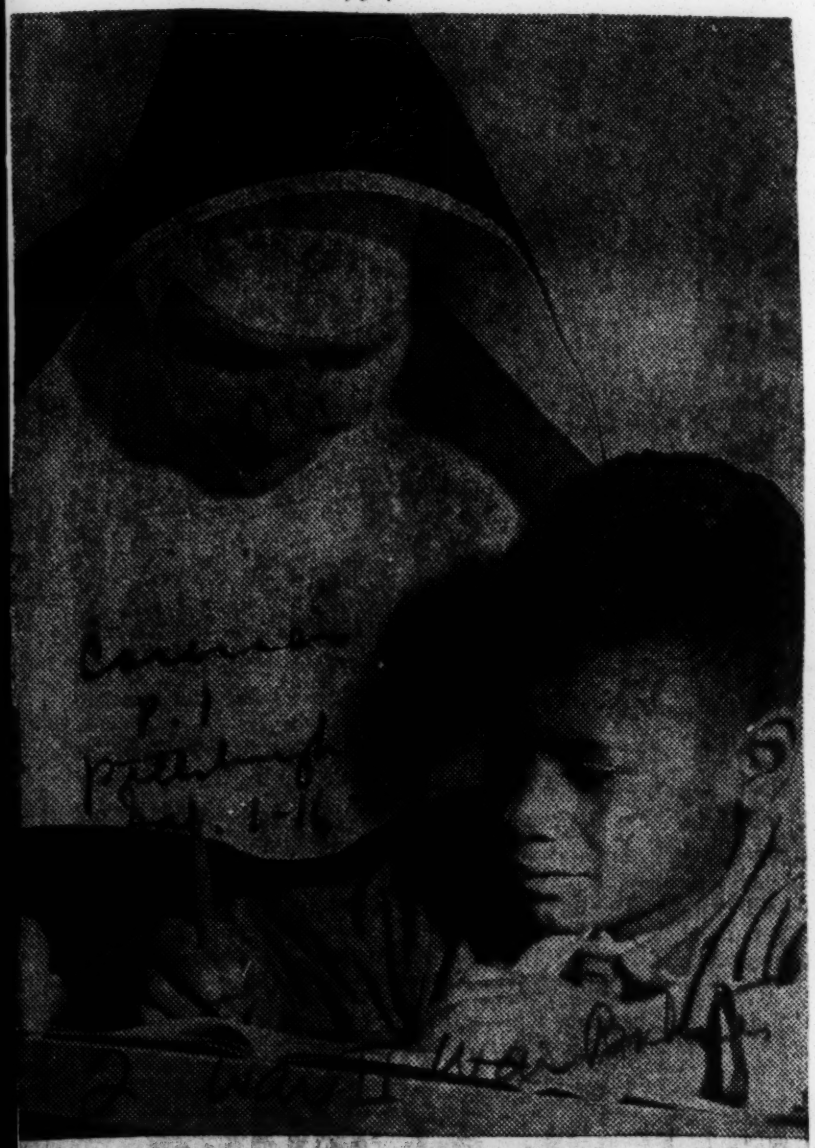
She said she hoped the boys "may one day follow the footsteps" of Paul Robeson, left-wing American Negro singer and actor whom Miss Baker described as "a great man who has fought the battles for racial justice and world peace. . . ."

Miss Baker has renounced her American citizenship and is a citizen of France.

Josephine Baker Adopts Boy in Tokyo; Her Fifth

Tokyo, April 14 [Reuters]—Miss Josephine Baker, American-born cabaret singer, today adopted her fifth baby boy—a mixed-blood Japanese war orphan. She has already adopted boys from Israel, India, South Africa and France, all two years old.

Jo Adopts Baby—Actress Josephine Baker of international fame is shown with the 19-month-old Japanese baby, Akio Yamamoto, she adopted while on a visit to Japan for a series of musical performances. The American-born artist makes her home in Paris.—European Photo.



Comforting War Children—Fifteen abandoned war children, offspring of Italian mothers and Negro GI fathers, are being sheltered in a small Catholic youth center at Inverigo, Milano, Italy. Here one of the children is being tutored by a Nun.—European Photo.

ANOTHER WAR BABY ARRIVES — Dr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Williams, Philadelphia, shown with their new six-year-old daughter, Christa Anna, who arrived in this country from Germany for adoption last week. Christa Anna is the 34th youngster whose adoption was arranged by the AFRO's Mabel Grammer who resides in Mannheim.

Says German People Work To Give Brown Babies A Fair Deal

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

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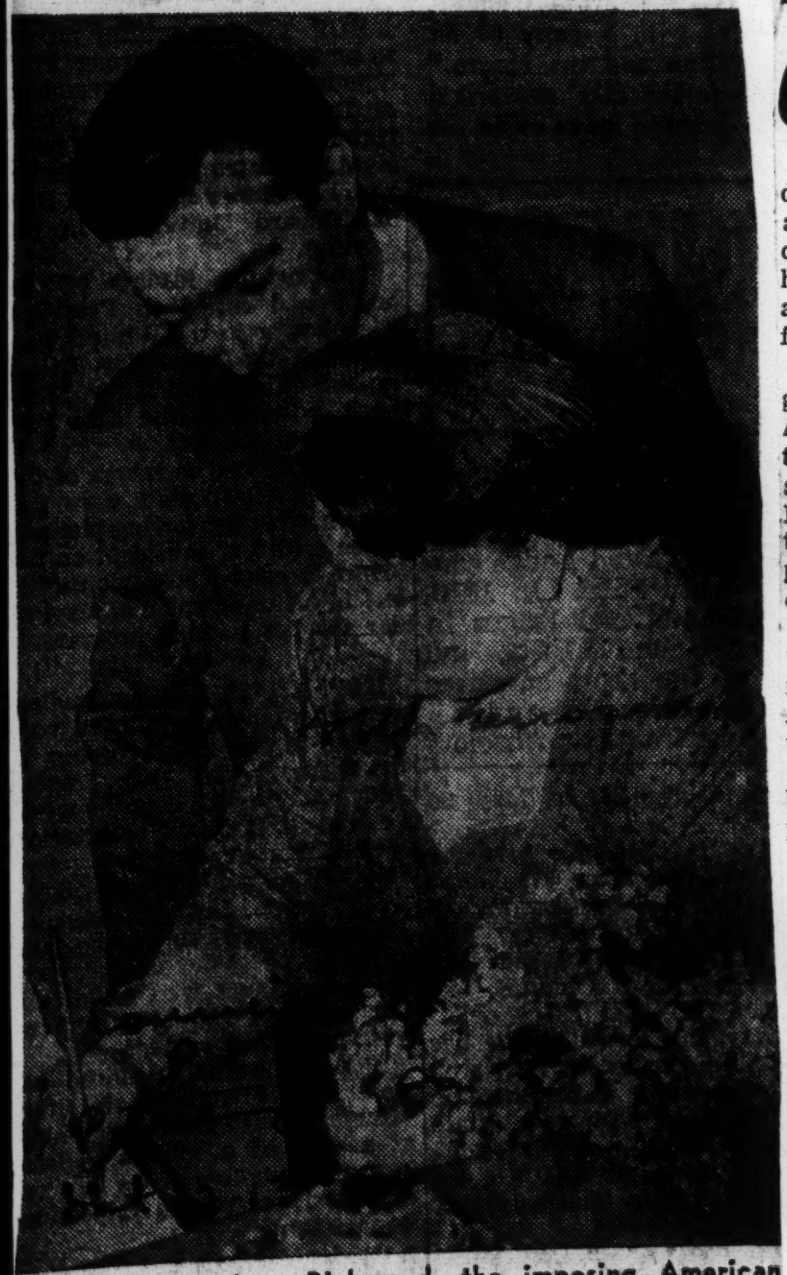
HOME FROM GERMANY—Dr. Townsend Anderson and his wife, Dr. Eugene Phillips, are shown with their two children, Eugene, 5, and Randolph Courtney, 14 months. They returned to their Baltimore home last week from Frankfurt, Germany, where Dr. Anderson was stationed with the Army Medical Corps. The younger child is a German baby they adopted.

June Weds Frenchman



Married—June Richmond, the imposing American star of the Casino de Paris, has married French chorus boy Guy Provence at the Neuilly Town Hall. She met him while they were performing together in "Revue Du Tonnerre" at the Casino. Photo shows June as she signs the register at the Neuilly Town Hall after her marriage to Provence (behind her).—INP.

Tommy Brooklyns, Former Chicago Cafe Baron, Weds Italian Dancer

Tommy Brookins, former Wendell Phillips high school cage star and internationally known night club singer, is on his way back home from continental Europe with a beautiful Italian bride, the Defender learned this week.

This was revealed in a cablegram sent by Brookins' Atty. Aaron H. Payne requesting that the lawyer check the records to see when Brookins' second wife, Mrs. Catherine King Brookins obtained a divorce. The well known performer was advised that a decree was granted Jan. 27, 1949.

Brookins said this information was necessary before he could marry the Roman beauty at the American consulate in France. After the ceremony, the message said he will board ship with his bride for the United States.

ETHEL WATERS' EX

In the early forties Tommy married Ethel Waters, famous stage, screen, radio and TV star. He finally settled in Chicago after a long European tour, settled down and opened the Log Cabin tavern at 6352 Cottage Grove, when that section of the 'Grove' was in bloom so far as popular drinking places were concerned.

It flourished a while when Leon Abbey and his band was the feature attraction but soon folded.

Tommy went west for a while and his next break into print was his romance with Miss Catherine King, former buyer for the Jones Brothers department store, which culminated into marriage.

MME. EMILE HUBERT

Mademoiselle Jacqueline Hubert To Become Bride Of Lt. Nelson

PARIS, France — Monsieur and Madam Emile Hubert (pronounced Ooo-berr-t) announce the engagement of their daughter, Jacqueline Emiliene Hubert, to Lt. (jg) Dennis Denmark Nelson III, USN. Mademoiselle Hubert is a Parisian model. She has studied at the University of Paris and modeled in France and Bulgaria.

Lt. Nelson is the son of Lt. Commander and Mrs. Dennis D. Nelson II of Washington, D. C. He received his commission upon completion of school on the west coast, and was stationed aboard the USS F. D. Roosevelt as a gunnery officer for two years. He is now serving aboard the USS Coral Sea in the same capacity. He has studied at universities and military schools on both the east and west coasts.

• • •

MRS. EVANGELINE S. Nelson, Lt. Nelson's mother, is the daughter of the late Mrs. Edith B. Stewart of Wilmington, N. C.

The wedding will take place in Paris this fall.

2 1954

WTIH EUROPEANS

War romance ends in tragedy; German wife, baby both die

By B. M. PHILLIPS
BALTIMORE

A romance which overcame wartime restrictions on two continents ended tragically here this week.

Mrs. Vernon P. Trent died of cancer at Mt. Sinai Hospital Wednesday afternoon, two months after giving birth to the baby boy she and her Baltimore - born husband had

The baby lived only 36 hours and Mrs. Trent's death may have been speeded by heartbreak over the loss of the infant for whom she and her postal clerk husband had already bought clothes and nursery equipment.

—o O o—

THE TRENTS' love story began back in 1945. Young Trent was a sergeant with the 1961st Aviation Engineers assigned to liberate prisoners in a German war camp near Frankfurt.

One of the prisoners with who Sergeant Trent shared his food and chocolate bars was 20-year-old Lydia Helferich, who had been a prisoner of war for three years.

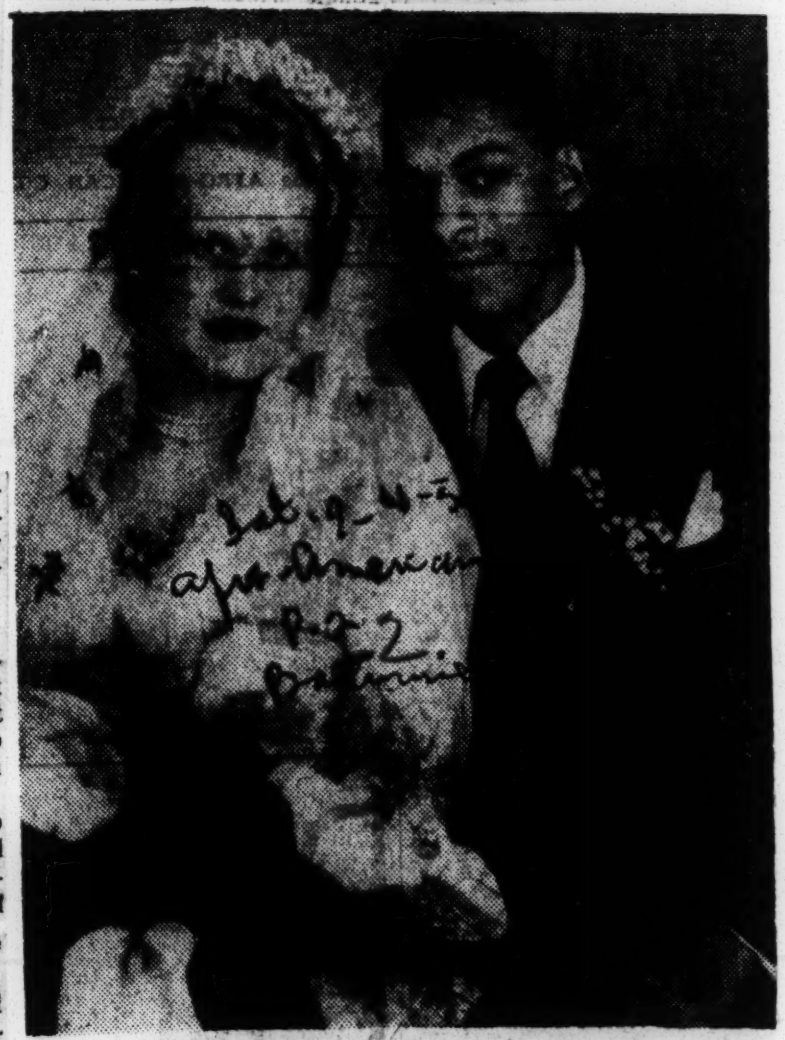
Because her blond tresses had been cut off by her Nazi captors, she was wearing a bandana when Yanks arrived.

Tall, handsome Sergeant Trent fell in love at first with the brown-eyed girl secured her name and ad-

—o O o—

FOUR MONTHS later his unit was assigned to Offenbacha, near Frankfurt where Lydia lived and they defied her parents' objections and the Army's non-fraternization ban.

They met frequently and were married March 31, 1946, without the Army's approval. Trent's unit, however, was ordered to the states. He came home with a promise to his bride that he would return soon and that they



MR. AND MRS. VERNON P. TRENT
As they looked in 1947 when they were remarried in Germany.

narry so their union official

Subsequently, Trent returned as a seaman assigned to the War Department's Transportation Corps.

He arrived at his bride's home in February, 1947 at the height of the worst winter 15 degrees below) Germany had experienced in 10[illegible] years.

His bride and her family, which had previously disapproved of their union, welcomed him and his Care packages with open arms.

A marriage ceremony with the bride's entire family in attendance followed. Of this union, there was born a daughter, blonde like her mother, whom they called Doris.

THE FAMILY returned to Baltimore in 1949 and made their home first with his family at 1027 Myrtle Ave.

Later, they moved to their own home at 902 N. Bentalou St. A neat, attractive two-story house, a visitor senses immediately that Mrs. Trent was a meticulous housekeeper and took pleasure in decorating it.

In the rear of the home is a cement wall which Mrs. Trent helped build, and flowers in the yard which relatives say she tended with loving care.

The well-furnished living room, with the crisp white curtains attest to her good taste and her ability as a seamstress.

In the corner of the dining room stands an expensive lightweight baby carriage which she and her husband had purchased for their expected addition.

An upstairs room was full of pretty baby clothes received at a baby shower, and other baby equipment they purchased for the nursery.

"She was a wonderful person," said her mother - in - law, Mrs. Willetta Trent.

On Sunday morning when this reporter visited the Trent home, neighbors and friends were dropping in to offer condolences and to lend a hand.

Eight - year - old Doris was away at a friend's home. She is a popular student at Elementary School No. 144 where Mrs. Trent was active in the Parent-Teacher Association.

THE FAMILY attended Holy Trinity PE Church, where Mrs. Trent sang on the choir. Funeral services were held there on Monday with the rector, Father Van Bird, officiating. Burial followed in Arbutus Memorial Park.

The Elroy Wilson Funeral Home was in charge of the funeral.

Besides her husband and daughter in this country, Mrs. Trent is survived by her mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Beller, two sisters and two brothers, all of whom reside in Germany.

Her German relatives were notified of her death by cablegram and later Mr. Trent spoke with his wife's mother, who was too heartbroken to talk.

Mr. Trent said, he had arranged transportation for his wife's mother to fly to Baltimore if she desires.